FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Amending the Enforcement Act.

TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

Immigration and Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1872.

SENATE.

DISTRICT COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a district court in Indian Territory.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment, designed, he said, to reorganize that whole territory, and argued in favor of it until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill to amend the enforcement act came up as unfinished business.

AMENDING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The pending question was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment adding the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment, because if adopted, it would probably kill the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS warned the friends of the enforcement bill that if they should vote to amend it by adding the amnesty bill, the friends of amnesty would probably attempt then to strike out the original bill and keep the amnesty bill.

After some discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the pending amendment by adding the supplemental civil rights bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull said he would vote against the amendment himself, but he offered it for the purpose of discovering who were its real friends and who were merely using it as a means of defeating amnesty.

Mr. SUMNER said he, too, would vote against the amendment, because it was moved with evil intent. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said he was against all amendments and in favor of the enforcement bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had shown by his votes from time to time that he was a friend of the civil rights bill, but when, as now, it was moved by one of its enemies, and for the purpose avowed, he would vote against it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 50.

Mr. ALCORN protested against tacking the Amnesty bill on to any other bill.

The motion to add the Amnesty bill was rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

Mr. SUMNER then offered the Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to strike out all relating to schools, benenolent institutions and cemeteries.

After debate, Messrs. HAMLIN and SHERMAN appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw the amendment, and he withdrew it.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or more, the supervisors of election provided for in the bill shall receive compensation. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment reducing the fees of supervisors and deputy marshals 50 per cent. Lost.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President recommending legislation for the protection of immigrants; also a message transmitting correspondence in relation to the persecution in Roumania.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment to the enforcement bill providing that appointments of supervisors and deputy marshals under the act shall be made only in writing, and on the written recommendation of not less than two voters of the precinct.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no Supervisor or Deputy Marshal appointed under the act shall have authority to call out troops except in cases, &c.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed Supervisor who is not a qualified voter in the district or precinct for which he is appointed, or Deputy Marshal who is not a qualified voter where he resides. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 36 to 17.

EXTENDING TIME.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Senate then took up the bill to extend until the 4th of March, 1873, the time within which the President may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The bill was laid aside, and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill. The question of concurring in the report was discussed until half past four, when the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

COMMERCE BILLS PASSED.

Evening Session.—The evening session having been ordered for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, the following bills were passed:

Granting the right of way to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad.

To authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite Erie, Pennsylvania.

To amend an act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, North-eastern and North-western frontiers, and for other purposes.

For the better preservation of harbors, havens, channels of navigable rivers, and other navigable waters in the United States.

Authorizing the City of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under Niagara river, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefor, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam was considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate but not passed.

HOUSE.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BROOKS.

The Speaker presented a letter announcing the resignation of Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Several pension bills and a bill codifying the pension laws were passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The House then took up and disposed of the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill, and ordered a conference committee on the disagreeing votes.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff and tax bill.

The first hour of the session of the committee was wasted in voting on a whole sheaf of amendments offered in succession by Mr. Beatty in regard to the duty on wood, on each of which a division was called for, the affirmative votes being generally confined to those of Mr. Beatty and his colleague, Mr. Bingham.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Beatty to state on what conditions he would be willing to let the public business proceed, but Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to debate.

Discussion on the second section having been closed by order of the House, on motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, the item of iron and iron manufactures was amended by striking out the words "excepting cotton machinery."

Mr. BROOKS moved a proviso that no article in the section shall pay a higher duty than 65 per cent. Rejected—60 to 85.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike the following item out of the second section: "On all metals not herein otherwise provided for and on all manufactures of metals." Rejected—32 to 72.

Mr. DAWES moved to include in the second section all sized printing paper, so as to reduce the present rate of duty 10 per cent.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the word "sized". Agreed to—76 to 60.

Mr. DAWES' amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to include within the section lumber.

and section all lumber and manufactures of Mr. BROOKS objected to taking lumber out of its place in the bill, where the duty is reduced 50 per cent., and putting where it is to be reduced only ten per cent.; but the objection was over-ruled.

Another objection made and over-ruled was that when the House had ceased the debate on the second section, it had not been contemplated that the different items would be transposed from other portions of the bill, and that there should be no opportunity to discuss them.

After the amendment had been modified in various particulars, Mr. DAWES withdrew it.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to include in the second section all steel and all manufactures of steel. Agreed to—66 to 64.

Mr. DAWES moved to add to the item of metals and manufactures of metals, the words "excepting watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament," so as not to include them in the reduction. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add to the second section that all wire rope and wire strand made of iron wire, shall bear the same rate of duty as is now levied on iron wire. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to except from duty all the wire rope used in mining or rigging for ships. Rejected.

After a long and ineffectual effort to agree on the substitute for the second section, the committee rose without having disposed of the section, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the business of the Judiciary Committee.

RESTRICTIONS TO IMMIGRANTS.

Evening Session.—In the House this evening the Speaker announced a message from the President calling the attention of Congress to the hardships and privations endured by immigrants.

After the reading of the message Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said that so far as the message referred to the treatment of emigrants in New York, the President must have been sadly misinformed. He deeply regretted that a document should go forth from the Chief Magistrate which was calculated to discourage rather than promote immigration. Such a exhibition of such a lugubrious picture was certainly calculated to discourage immigration.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that the President had not perhaps the benefit of the instruction and information which Mr. Brooks had, but it was undoubtedly the President's duty to bring to the attention of Congress such information as he had. Instead of discouraging immigration, it would only notify all the world that persons coming to these shores would be taken notice of by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that complaints of ill-treatment would be attended to.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said he was very glad the President had directed attention both at home and abroad to the fact that hereafter immigrants would be the wards of the nation, and would be taken care of by the nation, instead of being left to be the victims of any wrong-doing on the part of individual states.

The message, with accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of Methodist Conference.

A FLING AT SECRET SOCIETIES.

Greeley's Withdrawal from the "Tribune."

TOBACCO BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Carpenters' Strike Extending.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

LAW INSTITUTE ELECTION.

The Law Institute yesterday elected Charles O'Connor President; Charles Tracey, Henry A. Crane and Samuel Blatchford Vice Presidents; Edward H. Owen Treasurer, and Joseph G. Bosworth Secretary for next year. An oppositition ticket was run by the Messrs. Field.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

In the Methodist General Conference this morning there was an excited discussion on a motion to alter the rules of trials on appeals so as to make the words "A Bishop shall preside" read "A Bishop or an officer appointed by the Bishop."

Dr. Merrill, of Cincinnati, strongly opposed the motion, and said there seemed to be a growing desire to circumscribe the Episcopate. The motion was tabled.

A memorial signed by A. Cramm and others, of Genesee, was presented, asking the Conference to take such action as to induce ministers of the Church to withdraw from the unholy and unchristian idolatrous society of Free Masons. Derisive laughter was provoked by various assertions in the document, and a motion to table it was lost, so that under the rule it went to the Committee on the State of the Church.

A letter was read from Bishop Janes, announcing his recovery.

Bishop Richardson and other fraternal delegates from the Canada M. E. Church were presented.

A resolution was passed authorizing a special committee to call on the agents of the Book Concern for all information desired.

Dr. Weld, a delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying the Canadian M. E. Church would prefer union with the M. E. Church of the United States rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada under their present relations with England. He said the M. E. Church in Canada is growing more and more favorable to the independence of the Church and State, for non-interference of Europe with this Continent, and was politically and religiously growing tired of the interference of England. [Applause.] The address of Dr. Weld and his colleague, Dr. Benson, were, on motion of Dr. Haven, referred to a committee of nine. Adjourned.

GREELEY WITHDRAWS FROM THE "TRIBUNE."

The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following:

A CARD.—The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ, but the unexpected nomination of its editor at Cincinnati seems to involve it in a new embarrassment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist is delicate at the same time a candidate is at best irksome and difficult, that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely watched by thousands eager to find in it what may be so interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to whom his shackled condition will not permit him to be serviceable. The undersigned, therefore, withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or surpervision over its columns.

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

The editorial management of the *Tribune*, of course, falls on Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

WHAT NEXT?

Tennie C. Claflin, in a letter in the *Sun* to-morrow, applies for the colonelcy of the Ninth regiment, protesting that it was a wrong to the memory of the dead leader to select as its successor any one not having the unguentic influence he possessed over the soldiers. She will accept the position and pledge herself, if elected, to give such impetus to recruiting that in thirty days the regiment will go forth most in the State. "There can be no objection," she says, "to me except that I am a woman, but Joan of Arc was a woman, and while I don't pretend to her military abilities, I do claim to my desire to become actively connected with the service, in whose rules and tactics I am well versed."

FLEETWOOD RACES.

There were five trots at Fleetwood Park yesterday. The first, best three in five, was won by "Frank" in three heats; best time, 3:06. The second was won by "Belle Jones," best three in five; best time, 2:34½. The third, best three in five, was won by "George M. Patchen;" best time, 2:38. The fourth, best three in five, was won by "Starlight;" best time, 2:43½. The fifth, best two in three, was won by "David;" best time, 2:55.

TOBACCO BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Congress a memorial, representing that the existing system of tobacco bonded warehouses is indispensable to the tobacco trade of this port, and the drawback system proposed in the pending tax bill is inimical to the best interests of the trade. They ask the retention of the bonded warehouses, and extension of the system to all other ports of entry.

ARREST OF THIEVES.

Henry Porter, James Robbins and William Fitch have been arrested, charged with being part of the gang who entered Phelps' house and assaulted him. James Halleck, who, it is believed, shot Phelps, was cornered in a tenement house, but finally escaped from the detectives. The arrests were made on information obtained from thieves who were arrested on suspicion of the same crime.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The striking carpenters received great accessions to-day, including all the men from the shops in Ganzvoort street, where an attack was talked of yesterday. The bosses refuse a final answer to the men until after to-morrow night's meeting. The bricklayers will strike next Monday, unless allowed four dollars per day for eight hours' labor.

VALUABLE BAGGAGE.

The jury were unable to agree in the case of Mordecai Brownell, who asks $100,000 damages from the Hudson River Railroad for the loss of baggage. Six award $75,000, three $25,000, and three $1,000. They were discharged.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The new officers of the Stock Exchange were installed to-day. President King and Chairman Wheelock made addresses. The board voted a service of silver plate to ex-President Clerke.

"INDIRECT CLAIMS" MEETING.

There will be a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, to give an expression to views relative to the additional article to the treaty of Washington.

THE LIBERALS ORGANIZING.

The Liberal Republican State Committee today adopted measures for organization in all counties on a uniform plan, and appointed an Executive Committee.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Officer John Leslie had his head split open with a cleaver by a German rag-picker, whom the officer prevented from murdering his wife. Leslie is fatally injured.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The Assistant Aldermen yesterday instructed the Board of Public Works to regulate the payment of city laborers on the basis of the eight hour system.

PERPETUAL RAILROAD LEASE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has completed arrangements for a perpetual lease of the Rensclaer and Saratoga railroad.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary was celebrated by a fine procession of children.

SUICIDE.

Mr. M. L. Spencer, of Oil City, Pa., stopping at the Merchants Hotel in this city, shot himself last night.

WOMEN COME TO GRIEF.

The Broad street office of Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin is closed—it is reported by the sheriff.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Senatorial Contest.

HARTFORD, May 13.—The Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus this evening at New Haven, nominated Orris P. Ferry for Senator.

NEW HAVEN, May 14.—The coalition to elect Senator Ferry has succeeded. The House today gave him sixteen majority. The Senate gave Hawley seven majority. Ferry's majority on a joint ballot on Wednesday will be nine or ten.

Missouri Democratic Convention Called.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention, to be held at Jefferson City on June 12th, to appoint a State Central Committee, and elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

MICHIGAN.

The Houghton Strike—The Ringleaders Arrested and Rescued by a Mob.

DETROIT, May 14.—The *Tribune's* special this morning from Houghton states that the strike is general at the Calumet, Hecla, Quincy, Pewabic, Hancock, Franklin, and Pontiac mines. Two thousand men are engaged in it. The ringleaders at Calumet and Hecla were arrested, but were rescued by a mob from sixteen deputy sheriffs. No one has been injured as yet. The strike has been going on twelve days.

Governor Baldwin received a dispatch from the Judge and Attorney of Houghton county, confirming the formidable nature of the strike, and the powerlessness of the civil authorities requesting more assistance. Fifty more troops left this city to-day, *via* Chicago, for the scene of the disturbance.

CHICAGO.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer—Workingmen's Demonstration—Found Dead—Fire—Association Meetings.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Young Kempke, the supposed murderer of Mumford, near Kenosha on Sunday night, was traced to Racine last night, and arrested while in bed. A watch belonging to the murdered man, and sixty-one dollars in money, were found on him.

WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Extensive preparations have been made by the workingmen of this city for their demonstration to-morrow, and it is asserted that the procession will number twenty thousand. The leaders still insist that the movement is not intended to be the inauguration of a strike, but it is thought by many that if the procession is a success in point of numbers, a strike will follow.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The Illinois Homeopathic Association commenced its annual session here to-day. There was a large attendance from all parts of the State, and a number of interesting letters were read.

The Illinois State Dental Association also met here to-day, and will continue in session until Friday.

FOUND DEAD.

The body of a rifle looking and well dressed young man was found floating in the river to-day, with a bullet-hole through his heart. There is not the slightest clue as to his identity, nor can it be told whether it is a murder or suicide. The body has evidently been in the water about two weeks.

FIRE.

A fire in Rochelle, Ill., about half-past eight Brownelle & Co.

o'clock this evening, destroyed the flax mill of

PHILADELPHIA.

Funeral of T. Buchanan Read—Protestant Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The funeral of T. Buchanan Read took place this afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, James E. Caldwell, of Germantown, and was attended by a large concourse of friends, including persons noted in literature and art. The coffin was covered with wreaths and other floral emblems. The services were read by Rev. Dr. Perry, of Calvary church, Germantown. The interment took place at Central Laurel Hill. The pall bearers were James L. Claghorn, Perry C. Townsend, H. D. Jessup, Gen. Hector Tyndale, Joseph Harrison, F. J. Dreer, George W. Childs, and George A. Ammidon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The eighty-eight annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Pennsylvania, commenced this afternoon at St. Andrew's church. It was attended by a large number of clergymen and lay delegates. On the call of the roll, ninety-nine clergymen answered to their names. The attendance of lay delegates is small. Bishop Stephens presided, and Rev. Dr. Childs acted as Secretary. The usual standing committees were appointed.

This evening Bishop Stevens delivered an address, giving an account of his recent visitation of churches in Europe. The Convention will resume its sittings to-morrow.

UTAH.

Destructive Hail Storm—Mining News.

SALT LAKE, May 13.—There was a fearful hail storm here this afternoon, doing great damage to the fruit blossoms.

MINING NEWS.

The gold placer diggings at Brigham Canon yield as high as forty cents to the pan. The common average is from ten cents to fifteen per day to a hand. Three new quartz mills and seven smelting furnaces are contracted to be built at an aggregate cost of a quarter of a million of dollars.

MORE SNOW.

SALT LAKE, May 14.—Another heavy snow fell last night.

DISCOVERY OF YELLOW CHLORIDE.

A vein ten feet thick of yellow chloride ore, worth one hundred dollars per ton, was discovered in a new mine in Little Cottonwood. Its aggregate value is enormous.

BOSTON.

Representatives of the Press and the Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, May 14.—A committee composed of members of the Boston press, having the matter in charge, are making extensive preparations to accommodate their newspaper brethren throughout the country who contemplate coming to attend the International Peace Jubilee. A room in the Coliseum will be specially fitted up and assigned to their exclusive use. A banquet is also in contemplation for the press on the opening day of the jubilee.

BALTIMORE.

Libel Suit.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—In the Superior Court this morning the counsel for Rev. Dr. Huston filed a declaration in the libel suit brought by Huston against the proprietors of the *Baltimore American*, laying his damages at $100,000. The committee appointed by the Church are about commencing an investigation into the charges against Dr. Huston.

ERIE.

Grain Vessels Unloading.

ERIE, PA., May 14.—Quite a fleet of grain vessels, which had cleared for Buffalo, despairing of getting through the ice into that port, are now unloading their cargoes at the elevators in this city. This port has been clear of ice since the 12th of April. It is not expected that boats can get into Buffalo before the 25th inst.

ALBANY.

Judge McCunn's Removal Asked.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—The Judiciary Committee reported the case of Judge McCunn, recommending the Governor to send his case to the Senate with a recommendation for his removal. The report was agreed to unanimously.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Chief Officer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	DEPTH.	RISE.	FALL.
Cairo	16.1	0.2	
Cincinnati	9.5		0.07
Davenport	6.3		0.04
Louisville	5.4		0.01
Memphis	11.10		0.03
Nashville	2.2		0.03
New Orleans	4.6		0.03
Pittsburgh	3.3		0.03
Shreveport			0.04
St. Louis	27.5	2.1	
St. Paul	14.11	0.5	

CINCINNATI, May 14.—River 10 feet 6 inches, falling. Arrived—Rock Island, St. Louis; Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh. Departed.—R. R. Hodson, Wheeling; Davenport, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; Strader, Peoria; Clinton, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Lee and Wicks, New Orleans; Cowan, Cairo; Minnehaha, Kansas City; Bon Accord, Mound City; City of Vicksburg. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; St. Luke, Missouri river; Colorado, Vicksburg; Merrill, St. Paul; Dexter, Dubuque; Cowan, Cairo. River risen about six feet altogether. Weather pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, May 14.—Cloudy, warm and calm. River risen one inch. Down—Umpire, 8 P.M., Shamrock, 5; Alice Brian, 12; Rodger, 8 A.M.; Emma C. Elliott, Petrel No. 2, 9; Dictator, 11; Mary Ament and Grey Eagle; Arkansas Belle, 5; Florence Lee and Exporter, 3. Up—Idlewild, 3 A.M.; Fayette and Le Claire, 9; James E. Rankin, 10:30; Ironsides, 4 P.M.; generally with fair trips; shipments rather large.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—River falling slowly; 5 feet 7 inches in canal; 3 feet 7 inches in chute. Cloudy and pleasant. Departed—Packet, hull, arrived—R. A. Babbage and barges, Pittsburgh; Iron Mountain, St. Louis. Departed—Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

CAIRO, ILL., May 14.—City of Chester, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Mary E. Poe, Red river, 4; Quickstep, Evansville, 6; Dexter, St. Louis. Departed—Chester, Memphis, 6. P. M.; Mary E. Poe, St. Louis, 6. River risen 2 inches. Cloudy; thermometer 76.

VICKSBURG, May 14.—Down—Robt. Mitchell, 10 A. M.; Chas. Bodmann, one P. M. Up—Crescent City, one barge, 1 A. M.; Lady Lee, 4, Julia, 10. Warm and clear. River falling.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—River falling; 9.7 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. The Armadillo transferred her freight to lighters at the Shoals, and left for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Arrived—Bee and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville. Clear and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, May 14.—The river rose ten feet; still rising rapidly. Arrived—Pink Varble, Memphis. Departed—Mary Boyd; Memphis; Fort Gibson, above.

"Blowing for the Settlement."

"I organized the first Sunday School in this county and ran it myself," said a shrewd but dissipated Wisconsin lawyer. "A few of us Americans came here early. We wanted to get in decent, industrious settlers, and keep the rowdies out. So I said, 'A Sunday School will draw the folks we want. It will be the best and cheapest way to blow for the settlement. they all agreed to it. There was'n't a soul of us that pretended to have a grain of piety. So they pitched upon me to carry out the plan. I did it, sending to Mr. Rice of the Sunday School Union for a library, and ran the school all Summer. Several Christian families came in, and as they had a better stock of piety, I handed the Sunday School over to them. It was a grand thing for us. We secured a good moral settlement. In fact, sir, it got to be so pious that I could'nt live there myself."

—The fire in the Shawangunk Mountains has burned over a space two miles in width, destroying three hundred cords of wood and an immense quantity of timber. The fire ran from the base to the top of the mountain, and is now burning toward Long Pond. The whole country is as dry as tinder, and the ground so parched that it rain delays much longer the consequences to the fruit, grain, and health will be serious.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

President's Message on Protection of Emigrants.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Persecution of Israelites in Roumania.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1872.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, allusion was made to the hardships and privations inflicted on poor emigrants on shipboard and upon their arrival on our shores, and a suggestion was made favoring national legislation for the purpose of effecting a radical cure of the evil. A promise was made that a special message on the subject would be presented during the present session, should information be received which would warrant it. I now transmit to the two Houses of Congress all that has been officially received since that time bearing on the subject, and recommend that such legislation be had as will secure, first, such room and accommodation on shipboard as is necessary for health and comfort, and such privacy as will not compel emigrants to be unwilling witnesses to so much vice and misery; and, second, legislation to protect them on their arrival at our sea ports from knaves who are ever ready to despoil them of the little they are able to bring with them. Such legislation will be in the interest of humanity, and seems to be fully justifiable. An immigrant is not a citizen of any State or territory on his arrival, but comes here to become a citizen of the great Republic, free to change his residence at will, to enjoy the blessing of a protecting Government, where all are equal before the law, and to add national wealth by his industry. On his arrival he does not know States or corporations, but confides implicitly in the protecting arm of the great, free country of which he has heard so much before leaving his native land. It is a source of serious disappointment and discouragement to those who start with means insufficient to support them comfortably until they can choose a residence and obtain employment for a comfortable support to find themselves subject to ill treatment and every discomfort on their passage here, and at the end of their journey seized on by professed friends, claiming a legal right to be in charge of them for their protection, who do not leave them until all their resources are exhausted, when they are abandoned in a strange land, surrounded by strangers, without employment and ignorant of the means of securing it. Under the present system this is the fate of thousands annually, the exposures on shipboard and their treatment on landing driving thousands to lives of vice and shame, who, with proper and humane treatment, might become useful and reputable members of society. I do not advise national legislation in affairs that should be regulated by States, but I see no subject more national in its character than provision for the safety and welfare of immigrants from foreign lands to become citizens of this Republic. When their residence is chosen, they may then look to the laws of their locality for protection and guidance. The mass of immigrants arriving on our shores, coming, as they do, on vessels under foreign flags, make treaties with the nation furnishing these immigrants necessary for their complete protection. For more than two years efforts have been made on our part to secure such treaties, and there is now reasonable ground to hope for success.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

PERSECUTION OF ISRAELITES IN ROUMANIA.

In regard to the Senate resolution of the 28th of March, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the official correspondence in relation to the persecution and oppression of Israelites in Roumania. Mr. Peixotto, American Consul at Bucharest, in a letter addressed to Secretary Fish, under date of the 6th of October, 1871, says: "The action of our Government concerning the persecution of Jews has realized thus far the moral influence it was hoped my appointment to and acceptance of the position would exercise, while it has not been necessary to resort to the despatches fostered by designing men, mostly for political ends, and in many instances for purposes of robbery. Every attempt at open violence has been promptly quelled and effective measures taken to prevent such outbreaks."

In a letter dated the 6th of February, 1872, the Consul writes that accounts had reached Bucharest of deplorable scenes of cruelty and persecution in the northern districts of Roumania, and especially at Ismael, Vilcova and Cahul, where the population had rushed on the Israelites, devastated their homes, and shed their blood. Hundreds had fled across the Danube for refuge in Turkey.

Under date of the 19th of April, 1872, Mr. Peixotto writes again, stating that all foreign residents of Bucharest, numbering 2,000, had signed an address to the Government of Prince Charles, saying they had learned with profound regret that after having condemned several Israelites to severe penalties, the persecution of whom was abandoned by the Public Ministry itself, the Court of Assizes of Buzio had acquitted all individuals who were charged with committing the gravest excesses and crimes against the Jewish population of Vilcova. The address continues: "We see in this double verdict an indication of dangers to which Israelites are exposed in Roumania, at the approach of the Easter holidays, justified the steps recently taken by the United States officials simultaneously near the Government of this Prince. The Government of the undersigned [the address] cannot but unjustly it has been enjoyed by the assailants of Jews is not of a nature to encourage a repetition of the scenes of violence quite unworthy of a civilized country, which its position ought to insure freedom and security to all religious denominations."

Secretary Fish, under date of the 14th of May, 1872, in acknowledgment of the receipt of Peixotto's dispatch of the 19th of April, 1872, accompanied by a copy of the remonstrance above referred to, says, "The Department approves your taking part in the remonstrance. Whatever caution and reserve may usually characterize the policy of this Government in such matters may be regarded as inexpedient when every guarantee and consideration of justice appears to have been set at defiance, as in the case pursued with reference to the unfortenate people referred to. You will not be backward in joining any similar protest or other measure which the foreign representatives there may deem advisable, with a view to avert or mitigate further harshness towards Israelites resident in or subjects of the principalities."

—The races at Lexington, Kentucky, are becoming so popular that an additional stand will have to be erected. There were two races on Monday. In the first race Dunbar won the mile heats in straight heats under a dead pull; time, 1:45 and 1:46½. The second race was perhaps the most remarkable on record, the time being the fastest ever made for a mile and a quarter dash, the race having been run in 2:09¾, by Frogtown.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of the Alabama correspondence and President's message, printed in confidence, have been distributed among the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The members of the committee were all present, excepting Mr. Patterson, and held a meeting this morning to consider the proposed additional article of the treaty, but arrived at no conclusion, and will resume its consideration to-day or to-morrow.

The submission of the new article in the treaty of Washington to the Senate is with the view of obtaining the opinion of that body on it, to guide the President in his formal action in the negotiations. In other words, it is not now before the Senate for ratification. Although there has been a favorable preliminary action on the suit, the opinion obtains that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather and southerly winds for the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, partially cloudy and warm southerly to easterly winds from the western gulf to the lakes; an area of rain eastward over the southern portion of the upper lake region and Ohio Valley, and possibly the Erie and the western gulf States. Brisk winds are probable for Lakes Michigan and Superior, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered from the headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic, at Philadelphia, to the headquarters of the Department of Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. L. T. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Philadelphia.

TEXAS.

Great Rejoicing—State Fair—Vessel Capsized by a Water Spout.

GALVESTON, May 14.—The seating of Giddings caused great joy in this city and throughout the State of the State. A grand jollification meeting in honor of the event will be held at Brenham on Monday next. Minute guns were fired there.

VESSEL CAPSIZED BY A WATER SPOUT.

The schooner Xiphias, hence for Orange, encountered a water spout on the morning of the 9th inst., off Saliene, and was capsized. The vessel is a total loss. No lives were lost.

STATE FAIR.

The Third Annual State Fair, now being held at Houston, is largely attended. All sections of the State are well represented.

NEW ORLEANS.

[Died of Injuries—Collector of Port.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Joseph M. Mayo was knocked down by the pole of an engine at a fire on Maris street, yesterday, and died of the injuries received.

The *Times* urges J. M. G. Parker as the successor of Collector Casey.

FOREIGN.

The Indirect Claims Question.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Troops Concentrated in Biscay.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Camargo Reoccupied by Cevallos.

MARSHAL BAZAINE UNDER ARREST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEPARTURE OF THE IMPERIAL VISITOR.

LONDON, May 14.—Her Majesty Empress Augusta of Germany, who has been visiting Queen Victoria for the past two weeks, sailed to-day, and has returned to Berlin.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holiday. The House of Lords will reassemble on the 31st inst., and the House of Commons on the 27th inst.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS QUESTION.

A report that the United States Senate has rejected the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington relative to indirect claims is current in this city, and it has a depressing effect upon the market for American securities.

The journals this morning devote much space in their editorial columns to the remarks upon the explanations regarding the indirect claims and the position of the English Government, made in the House of Lords last night by Granville and in the Commons by Gladstone. The journals approve of the negotiations now proceeding but doubt the concurrence in them by the United States Senate.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The steamer Spain, from New York, has arrived.

MEXICO.

REOCCUPATION OF CAMARGO.

MATAMORAS, May 14.—Cevallos reoccupies Camargo to-day, to which place the telegraph line has been repaired. The roads throughout the greater part of the State of Tamaulipas are open to travel. Business is beginning to revive.

TREVINO'S MOVEMENTS.

Trevino's army is reported to be in the northern part of the State of Nuevo Leon, apparently moving towards the State of Coahuila. He has not sufficient force to oppose the Government troops to any extent. On account of the number of stragglers from his army, a decree has been issued to the loyal authorities to disarm, but not to hurt those having passports, allowing them to proceed towards Monterey. A revolutionary force in Mier will be driven out to-morrow, thus relieving the border.

SWITZERLAND.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION DEFEATED.

BERNE, May 13.—An election was held yesterday on the new federal constitution, which abolishes capital punishment and imprisonment for debt, and excludes Jesuits from Swiss territory. The popular vote was 200,140 ayes and 223,062 nays, the majority against the measure being 22,922. The Catholic Cantons voted against it.

FRANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SUFFERERS.

PARIS, May 14.—Subscriptions to the amount of 300,000 francs have been raised here for the sufferers by the eruption of Vesuvius.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

The *Constitutionnel* says three more departments will soon be evacuated by Germany.

MARSHAL BAZAINE UNDER ARREST.

Marshal Bazine was placed under arrest this morning. His trial before a special court martial will begin in a few days.

SPAIN.

OPPOSING FORCES CONCENTRATED.

MADRID, May 14.—Fifteen thousand Government troops are now concentrated in the Province of Biscay. Supposed to be those are seven thousand Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy.

CARLIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

Ugarte, Elio and Roda, with several other Carlist leaders, who escaped to France, have been arrested and delivered by the French authorities.

CANADA.

DEBATE ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The debate on the Washington Treaty bill was resumed yesterday and continued to adjournment, late at night. The principal speakers were Sir Francis Hincks and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who supported the bill. The debate will be resumed to-day, and a division probably be taken.

ICELAND.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—A schooner arrived here from Reykjavik, and reports a series of violent earthquake shocks at Hasvick on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April. Twenty houses were destroyed and several persons injured, but no lives lost.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Illinois State Medical Society convenes at Rock Island on May 21st, for a three days' session.

—The eighth annual session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio convened in Toledo on Tuesday.

—The loss by the blowing up of the Moosie Powder Company's mill, near Carbondale, Pa., on Monday, is estimated at $50,000.

—The German bark Athens, from Bremen for New York, had twenty-two deaths out of four hundred and fourteen passengers.

—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. N. P. Sangford, of Montana, Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

—On Sunday morning five convicts, all confined on serious charges, escaped from the Burlington county jail in Mount Holly, New Jersey.

—A disturbance occurred at a beer saloon in Philadelphia on Monday. A party of roughs assaulted the proprietor, who shot and killed one of the assailants. The saloon keeper is in custody.

—United States detectives on Monday, in Boston, seized five thousand dollars' worth of whisky in the possession of Michael Carney & Co. The officers claim that the stamps on the barrels are counterfeit.

—The fires in the woods in the vicinity of Scranton are still raging, in many quarters destroying vast amounts of lumber. A number of barns and small houses in the vicinity of Moscow and Lehigh Falls were destroyed.

—The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a public building in St. Louis met yesterday, and reported that half a million was necessary to purchase grounds. The report was forwarded to the secretary of the Treasury.

—A large number of Superintendents and General Managers of Eastern and Western railroads assembled in St. Louis, on Tuesday, for the purpose of arranging a time table for the summer. They will probably complete their business to-day.

—A dispatch from Helena, Arkansas, dated May 12th, says: The Fort Benton authorities report that Simmons, Hard

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. WARD LEDLIE, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL P. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. A. LAWTON, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114⅛.

BY A vote of 127 to 59, all debate on the tariff is ordered to cease in the House to-morrow. A vote will be taken at three o'clock P. M.

JUDGE FIELD, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has stated that he would have supported either Davis or Chase, but if the contest is between Greeley and Grant, he shall vote for the latter.

THE SENATE has adopted the bill of Mr. Pratt, granting an increase of twenty per cent. to the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both eyes or both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled. The increase will add $800,000 to the annual expenditures, but it is for a most worthy object. No patriot would withhold from such of our brave defenders as have been disabled for life, a bounteous maintenance. They are peculiarly entitled to the liberal guardianship of their country, and should not be left to eke out a miserable existence through the charity of their more fortunate, but perhaps less brave and deserving, countrymen. Our heart warms towards these brave boys whose lives have been blighted by service in their country's cause, and we would place them beyond possible want. Let it not be said of us that "Republics are ungrateful." God bless the brave boys.

THE SCATHING SPEECH of Congressman Voorhees, which was coincided in by other leading Democratic members, delivered in the House yesterday in the course of debate, in which he denounced Horace Greeley as unworthy of his support, in terms anything but mild mannered, will have its effect on the minds of the now wavering Democracy. Voorhees has long been a trusted leader of opposition and his bitter denunciation of the old philosopher will fall like a hot shot in the camp of the Liberals. He foreshadows what the Democratic Convention at Baltimore will do—nominate a straightout ticket, and cast Greeley coldly to one side, and leave him alone to work out his defeat. The speech we regard as the most important made since the Cincinnati Convention met, and it virtually recalls the uncertain Democrats back into the ranks, and is the first strong blow at the supporting pillars of the Liberal party structure.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent objects to Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency on the grounds of his religious belief. We cannot endorse that view or lend it countenance by publication in our columns. We cannot think that any religious belief which is founded on the Bible should be made a test of fitness for any civil office. All religious belief is founded on faith, and we do not object to any man for differing from us in matters of religious convictions, as he may be as honest as ourself in those convictions. We could not support a man for office, and particularly for an exalted office, where he is measurably a representative of the people, who disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being or a future state of rewards and punishments, but further than that we dare not, and have no desire to go. Horace Greeley, doubtless, is conscientious in his belief, we may not agree with him, but we surely would not attempt to say he is wrong. He is entitled to his belief as much as we can be, and is responsible not to us, but to God, the same as ourself. We believe in the largest toleration in matters pertaining to religious worship, and we demand this for ourself.

WE WISH good speed to the movement started by our charitable and philanthropic citizens to lend a helping hand to relieve the distress of suffering Somerset, which was so recently reduced to a mass of smouldering ruins by the dreadful element of fire. Her people need succor and substantial relief as much as did those of Chicago or the Northwest, for comparatively speaking they have lost as heavily, for none can lose more than they have in this world's goods. Somerset's claims on the immediate charity of our people are strong and pressing, and we sincerely hope will be most generously and promptly responded to in that good and earnest manner, that has so often marked the conduct of our charitable people. There is real suffering in the destroyed little town, and actual, pressing need for food and raiment. Let all give something. While money will be most acceptable, yet clothing, groceries, etc., will be received by the committee having charge of the relief fund. Anything that is to be done in the matter should be done well and quickly, and those desirous of contributing to the object should not wait to be called upon, but should send in their donations.

THE following is the last phase of the Alabama settlement. England proposes a new article to the treaty, in substance as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of Great Britain holds that the question of consequential damages is not referred to the Geneva Tribunal for arbitration; and whereas, the Government of the United States holds directly the reverse; and whereas, both Governments are agreed as to the manner in which the principle involved shall be settled, therefore this new article, which declares that hereafter neither nation shall make any claims upon the other for consequential damages, because of any failure on the part of either to observe strict neutrality, when the other is a belligerent, is proposed to be held as such settlement, in accordance with the well-understood desire of the two Governments.

If the Senate shall ratify this additional section to the Washington Treaty, the difficulty will be settled, in a manner honorable and praiseworthy. The whole trouble was the result of a misunderstanding as to the privileges conferred by the treaty, the United States holding that indirect claims were admissible, and England insisting on the contrary. The latter has admitted that the American view was the correct one, by asking the insertion of a prohibitory clause, in order to remove all ambiguity. It is to be hoped that the settlement will now go forward, and that nothing may occur to interfere with the cordial relations existing between the two nations. Exit Alabama claims from the pages of current politics.

AMNESTY.

Again has the Lower House of Congress adopted, almost unanimously, an amnesty bill, including every man at the South upon whom political disability has heretofore been imposed, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the Judicial, Military and Naval service of the United States, Heads of Departments, and Foreign Ministers. This bill would have become a law some time ago, had it not been for Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and a few Democrats, all of whom are blatant, when on the stump, for amnesty. The representatives of all the people are thus thwarted in their purpose of granting amnesty to the South, by the impolitic and unworthy conduct of a few Senators, who are not acting in the interest of the people, but in the interest of a faction and for personal ends. In the Senate, we see, an amendment has been adopted to the bill pending there, requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty, he must swear that he has not for two years had any connection with any Ku-Klux organization. This is certainly just and wise, as such persons as this clause interdicts, have, since the close of the rebellion, proven themselves in deadly antagonism to the laws and to good citizenship, and are therefore not sufficiently purged of their treasonable and murderous propensities as to be entitled to a restoration of their political rights. They have been lately in a state of secret rebellion against the laws and the peace of society, and assuredly are not entitled to amnesty. With the exception of these, the Republican party stands pledged on the record, over and over again, to the bestowal of full pardon to every person who has not perjured himself by violation of his sacred oath to support and defend the Constitution and government of his country. To this class—named at the beginning of this article—including such men as Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Stephens and Breckenridge, the political rights which they so basely forfeited in the betrayal of their trust, and the violation of their oaths, ought never to be returned, and doubtless will not be. The loyal heart of the nation will not permit it, but revolts at the thought of the possible contingency, under Liberal rule, of some of these men again occupying seats in Congress and making laws for us.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

A year ago, when the new system of water supply was being discussed in Councils and by the people, we advised great caution and deliberation on the part of our city officials before any plan should be finally determined on. No one will dispute the statement that the city is urgently in need of better water privileges, a larger supply, and more wholesome water. It is one of the most important matters to the entire community that could possibly elicit the attention of the Councils, and therefore we advised and hoped that the greatest caution and the best judgment would be exercised in its determination. We ought to say here, that so far, we believe this expression of general sentiment has been complied with. No haste has been exhibited, and prolonged discussion has ensued upon every proposition laid before Councils, and since its organization, the Water Commission. We will say further, that we have the utmost confidence in the judgment not only, but in the strict integrity of the members of both bodies. We utterly scout the insinuation that they or any of them would act otherwise than for the best interests of the city. We shall continue to think so, until something better than mere insinuations by irresponsible parties, is produced to challenge our belief in either their integrity or business judgment.

After we have said this much, our remarks, we trust, will be taken in the spirit in which they are written. We, too, have an interest in the present and future welfare of the city. We have steadily and persistently advised that two things be kept constantly in view in the labors of the Water Commission, First, that what shall be done *may be well done*, answering fully our present needs, and promising to keep the city abundantly supplied with pure, wholesome water for half a century at least. Then, at the end of that time, the work done by us of to-day may be extended and added to, as the needs of that day may require. Second, and of no less importance, the Commission should in all things be guided by *strict economy*—not penuriousness—expending without hesitancy every dollar that shall be necessary for effecting the primary object, but *not one cent unnecessarily*. This, we think, is the desire of all the people, in the premises. They admit the necessity for better water, and more of it; they also know the cost will be great, but they will not complain if the main object be attained, and proper prudence is exercised in expenditures.

It appears to us, therefore, that the course for the Water Commission to pursue, is plain and need not be mistaken. Disputes will arise, and doubtless fault will be found and expressed, sometimes, in an unpleasant way. But they should carefully weigh every proposition presented to them, and should not allow themselves to become so wedded to any plan, or to adopt any course which will prevent them from accepting advice, or a better plan, if it shall occur to them, or be suggested by others at the proper time. We do not mean by this that they shall hurriedly accept every suggestion made, nor should they abandon any work already begun after proper study. *They are charged, peculiarly, with the work of supplying the city with a new water-works, and a new water system, and upon them will rest the responsibility for the result of their labors.* We, therefore, shall not advise, except in this general way, any plan for their adoption; but we ask of them to give all plans a careful hearing and an unbiased judgment, to the end that success shall crown all their efforts, and the city be greatly benefitted. After that, we do not fear the burden of taxation that our own necessities, as a great city, have imposed. Water, we must have, it is a greater necessity than bread, and if it is supplied by the authorities of the city, the people must pay in taxes for it, and they will do so without a murmur.

WITHOUT AGAIN.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Your comments concerning the origin and growth of non-Episcopal Methodism are more grievous than the original charge "Within the Lines." You touch the honor of the reformers of 1828-30 when you say that they were expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church in every case, "for attacking private character, and impugning personal motives—not for free discussion." As you "hold to the facts of history," so do we, and claim the under hold at that. We quote from the noted champion of Episcopacy, T. E Bond, in the New York *Christian Advocate*, of November 9, 1843. He says of the reformers, including Snethen, expelled and the volunteers, "In general, they were attached to our itinerant plan of ministration; and if the modifications they proposed were destructive in their tend. *perhaps, they did not perceive it.* This was the case even with some of the more prominent leaders of the party, and with the more influential, the best and most popular writer of them all—we mean Asa Shinn. *He is a man incapable of guile or sinister purpose.*" It is idle to say that such a man as Shinn would affiliate with persons who had been expelled for libel! And among the expelled were the Reeses, Jennings, Cox, McCormick and others of untarnished and unimpeachable reputation in their time, and of blessed memory still.

Again: Williams, in his history of the Methodist Protestant Church, page 134, says, "They (the reformers) were expelled for joining the Union Society (for free discussion), *not* because this act was the violation of any law, human or divine, but because in the opinion of the preacher and a majority of those present at the trial, "their being members of the Union Society would have a bad effect."

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE itself, in the same article in which the astonishing charge of "attacking private character" is made against these men, says, "no one has a higher appreciation of some of the noble leaders, in the early and present days of the church, or a more fraternal feeling toward the rank and file than the writer," &c. So we ask the GAZETTE to harmonize its charge with the "facts of history" and with itself.

With reference to numbers and growth, although we hold this matter as of no especial consequence, the GAZETTE is again in error. The first organization of the Non-Episcopal Methodists, as associated churches, according to "the facts of history" as recorded by Williams, page 326, comprised "not more than one thousand members."

Nathan Bangs, the accredited historian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, inferentially corroborates the above statement, vol. 3, page 482, as follows: "The number must have been very few," and on page 433, "But two, Messrs. Asa Shin and Geo. Brown, who were traveling preachers." He might have added the name of Cornelius Springer as among the traveling preachers who accepted the liberal economy. None of these returned to the "old fold." The GAZETTE'S five thousand, to begin with, has been as miraculous an increase of material as that of the lake side in Galilee. The natural gain has been in encouraging ratio from the first, although, perhaps, not as the gain of lay-representative ideas and equal rights in the Methodist Episcopal Church since the year 1828.

METHODIST RECORDER.

[We are exceedingly reluctant to refer to this matter again, but our correspondent's second note requires a word of reply, to close the discussion.

We again assert that the Reformers, as a body, were not expelled. Their leaders Brown and Shinn, and others seceded from the M. E. Church which was sorry to lose them, and they are of as "blessed memory still" in the M. E., as in the M. P. Church. The writer has the highest reverence for their personal worth, and their private character, but he takes the liberty of looking upon their withdrawal as unwise—an error of the head, not of the heart. Where is the want of harmony in endorsing a man's moral worth and yet objecting to his judgment. Really we gave our editorial friend, credit for keener perceptive powers than he displays in that point.

Again, as to the expulsions. There were few of them; the parties were not tried by the General Conference, but by the Churches and Conferences of which they were members, and in every case of expulsion it was for "attacking private character, &c., &c." In support of this, we refer to Stevens and Bangs, the accredited historians of American Methodism, who concur in saying "whoever will consult the writings of those days will find complaints on the part of the Reformers that an attempt was made to suppress inquiry, to abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, and that trials were instituted in part, at least, as a punishment for exercising this freedom on the subjects that were then litigated. This was a great mistake. It was for an abuse of this freedom, for indulging in criminations injurious to individual character, that the delinquents were tried and finally condemned. This will appear manifest to every person who will impartially inspect the charges, the specifications and the testimony selected from the "Mutual Rights" to support the accusations and also from the report to the General Conference on petitions and memorials. It was indeed expressly disavowed at the time by the prosecutors, and by all who had written on the subject that they wished to suppress the freedom of inquiry, either in writing or speaking, provided only that the debaters would confine their discussions, to an investigation of facts and arguments, without impeaching the character and motives of those from whom they dissented." Stevens, page 521.

"Bishops and chief ministers were dragged before the public in a way to injure their characters." "Instead of sober argument they frequently resorted to biting sarcasm, to personal criminations." "Impugning the motives of and impeaching the honesty of such men as Coke, Asbury, Whatcoat and others." Bangs, pages 396, 405.

Again in the minutes of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of 1830, it will be found that Asa Shinn and George Brown are returned as "withdrawn" as is also the case with every other reformer who left the M. E. church, save the few who offended, as noted by Stevens above. Mr. Williams asserts that they were expelled for free discussion. Yet he does not produce a single illustration to prove his argument, and all the records of the church are against him. The idea of Dr. Bond as given in our friend's note above is exactly true—the reformers objected to the M. E. Church government; the majority of the church differed with them and hence they withdrew. And of the 41 clerical delegates to the first convention in Baltimore, November 2d, 1830, at which a provisional organization of the M. P. Church was formed and their "constitution" adopted, there were but two who had been expelled from the M. E. Church, and those two were not travelling, but local preachers. Bangs, page 434.

Now as to the figures; our correspondent has suddenly found they are of no "especial consequence" yet he says we should have put the number of Reformers at 1,000 to commence with instead of 5,000. The records of the M. E. church show that they lost through the secession of the reformers 5,000 members and 83 preachers, and at the time the reformers were jubilant over this brilliant success. It's strange in these later days they should be so extremely humble. But whether there were one or five thousand, the increase does not show that the M. P. Church had made, in any comparison, as much progress as the M. E. body "at the same age of organization" as was alleged by our correspondent, in his first communication, and in answer to which we gave the figures, that are now ignored by him because they wholly disprove his position.]

THE GERMAN PRESS

What is Thought of the Cincinnati Convention's Work.

[From the Anzeiger des Westens.]

The nominations made by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati cannot count on the support of this paper, as everybody who has followed our views during the last few months will readily understand. They are neither the moral nor logical result of the reform movement as understood by us and the best men in the country, nor do they form such a contrast to the representatives of the present arbitrary rule which would exclude their possession, and by which we have understood a rational, constitutional government, based upon sound, statesmanlike principles.

[From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.]

Our friends of the German Reunion and Reform Association by this time understand, we hope, why we were unwilling to pledge ourselves in advance to support the result of the convention before we knew what the result would be. Men should not attempt to crack the party whip before they are sure they have a whip.

Of all the German papers that have as yet come to hand, with the exception of the Westliche *Post*, there is not one that advocates the election of the candidates of the Cincinnati convention."

[From the Cincinnati Volksfreund.]

Has nobody yet thought of this, that the Greeley concern will be deprived during the campaign of the very best oratorical and journalistic talent. The mouths of Carl Schurz and Trumbull are closed unless they will run after their conquerors in a slave's chains, to the scandal of the country. What might not Stanley, Matthews, Hoadly, Hecker, Koerner, Stallo, and other prominent Liberal Americans and Germans have done for a good and honestly nominated ticket, and what will they do now? The Liberal Democratic German press, which has contributed so much to promote the movement, so infamously disgraced at Cincinnati, will now oppose it. No German paper in Cincinnati likes to dirty its pages with the Greeley ticket. The *Anzeiger des Westens* will oppose it with all its might. Even the New York *Staats-Zeitung* is shy of burning its fingers with it. The Milwaukee *Herald*, the only German Republican paper of influence in Wisconsin, will await the action of the Reunionists and Democrats, instead of incurring the displeasure of its readers.

[From the Cincinnati Courier.]

Strictly speaking, the Liberal Republicans have to thank themselves for having the protectionist Greeley foisted upon them. If they had opened the doors to the progressive Democrats, and the convention in Saengerfest Hall had taken the character of the Mozart Hall Convention, Greeley could never have been nominated as the opposition candidate. The Liberal Republicans acted with intolerance and illiberality towards the Democrats that shamed their political sentiments, and the anti-protectionist Liberal Republicans having sown the dragon's teeth have now reaped the crop of giants. They thought themselves masters of the situation, having the Greeley people in their tow, but to their great discomfiture they discovered that they had been duped, and that the Greeleyites had the upper hand. Col. Grosvenor, Carl Schurz, Judges Matthews, Hoadly, and Brinkeroff, Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells, Muench, Koerner, and other anti-protectionist notabilities clung blindly to the name of "Republicans," dreading the company of a Ramsey, a Groesbeck, a Gilver, and Daenzer. They thought they were pushing, while, in fact, they were being pushed. They expected to get up the political bill of fare and then serve it on the Democrats. The political solo act was the greatest mistake, which only a new Reunion and Reform Convention can rectify.

Oil and Water at Cincinnati.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The speech of Mr. Schurz, as permanent President of the Cincinnati Convention, was a fervid political immorality, and an earnest appeal to the highest political aspirations. But the adjuration to rise above the meanness of politics was addressed to an assembly in which a very large part of the conspicuous leaders were noted politicians, and the exhortation to "despise tricky manipulations" fell ludicrously upon the ears of the most accomplished political tricksters. Mr. Schurz is essentially a political philosopher; a man of high and pure political intentions; naturally a free lance, restless, impatient of details and restraints and conditions; but not, we think, apprehensive of the real political feelings that sway this country.

There is no honest American citizen who does not always acknowledge that there is constant opportunity for reform and progress. But, despite the solemn reiterations of the best class of the Cincinnati partisans, that progress is constantly making. The speech of Mr. Schurz described very well a condition of affairs which was true under Andrew Johnson. But the implication of the speech was that it had grown worse and worse. There was no suggestion that under General Grant there had been a steadily increasing honesty and economy in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and that the myriad investigations with which the Administration has been scrutinized upon every side do not justify to candid minds the vociferous allegations of loathsome rottenness and corruption which are constantly heard. Vague and general charges of venality and ignorance and carelessness are like the cries of unconstitutionality and sneers at drifting folly that were uttered against the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. There is always pregnant matter for criticism, but the terrible lion still sat in Mr. Schurz's path at Cincinnati. Granting that reform and progress are desirable, we who sustain the Republican party believe that the chances for them are more promising while the party is dominent. And Mr. Schurz failed at Cincinnati, as in New York, to show us why real reform was more probable from a union of a few generous and honest men with Democrats and personally discontented Republicans.

For the Cincinnati movement is composed not only of heterogeneous but of irreconcilable elements. Senator Schurz, for instance, finds himself and Senator Trumbull associated in the Senate with Mr. Fenton and Mr. Tipton. Does he reflect upon the significance of that fact? Beyond the Senate, those who may, not offensively, be called the brains of the movement are, like himself, free-traders, while the multitude who are to do the work and the voting, and who will control the policy of the movement, are composed of Democrats and of what the *Evening Post* calls bummers. Now the question of free-trade did not disturb the Republican party, because that party was founded upon a great principle, to secure which all other questions were to be subordinated. But the Cincinnati movement does not claim one principle. It demands only honest administration under the general Republican principle. But here the question of free trade is vital and paramount, because in the judgment of the *Evening Post* and other strong friends of the new movement, a protective tariff is merely systematized robbery.

To leave the point to be decided by Congressional districts is not only evasion and cowardice, but it is stupidity. An Executive is not an Administration. If Cincinnati can elect a President, it must also choose a Congress to sustain him. Now if the subject of the revenue be referred to the districts, how can Mr. Greeley and Mr. Dorsheimer vote for the same candidates? To say that it may be left to the majority, as it was during the political fight with slavery, is sheer folly, because now, according to the theory, the political fight is with corruption, and a tariff is robbery.

In the audience which Mr. Schurz addressed there were two paramount feelings. One was the desire for purity of administration, of which revenue reform was believed to be an indispensable element; the other, and the overwhelming feeling, was revenge upon Grant. We do not believe that to secure the object of the earnest and honest men in that convention the country is disposed to break up the Republican party and trust to luck.

The Danks Process.

The recent action of the British Iron and Steel Institute in relation to the mechanical puddlings, says the *Golden Age*, is a striking illustration of the energetic and unprejudiced spirit with which all truly scientific industries are in the present day conducted. Ever since the day of Tubal Cain whenever there may have been any trouble, some carbon which preserves the fusibility of iron at the expense of its toughness has been got out by a process scarcely surpassed in the severity of the labor it requires, in the department of industry. Puddling, as it has been conducted for hundreds, and perhaps, in some parts of the world, for thousands of years, means standing by the side of a furnace full of molten iron, exposed to the intense heat radiated from the metal, and stirring up the pasderous mass with a pole so as to mix it with the metal the oxygen of the air, and thus remove the carbon. As the carbon is given off in the form of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, the metal loses its fluidity, and becomes a pasty mass, more and more difficult to stir, till at last it cohores into a large ball, which is then lifted out of the furnace by the puddlers and is ready for the forge—has been converted from cast iron into wrought iron. It is not surprising that it should have been found difficult to get men to endure the exhausting labor of this process, even for high wages, and it is not surprising that those who will consent to endure it, should have occasioned incessant trouble to the iron-masters by repeated strikes, until the puddling question became almost the most serious question the iron trade had to encounter. Year after year therefore, all sorts of schemes have been tried, with the hope of securing a machine in place of puddling by machinery; but every one had failed, until the one which the Iron and Steel Institute has just investigated was invented by Mr. Danks, an American. The problem seemed almost incapable of solution when the Institute took it up and sent, at cost of over two thousand pounds, a commission to America, to examine Mr. Dank's works at Cleveland. After a most thorough examination, with English ores as well as American, the committee has reported the process a perfect success, and, within six months two hundred furnaces on this plan will be put up in England, for which Mr. Danks will receive £50,000. All parties are to be congratulated—the energetic young society, which in the third year of its age has ventured so boldly, the lucky inventor, and the hard-worked puddlers who will be able to rise into a less laborious employment, and a higher social rank.

Cattle in Texas.

It is not unusual for one stock raiser to own herds of from thirty to sixty thousand cattle, and there is one Irishman, Thomas O'Connor, who owns over the last-named number. Texas during during the past year, but the trade is in a very depressed condition now, owing to the low rates paid in the Northern markets, a great proportion of the droves started last year have been held over, and wintered in Kansas, waiting improvement in prices. Several million dollars' worth of cattle, it is estimated, have been stolen and driven over the line into Mexico, by organized bands of thieves, who have pursued their robberies with impunity. The Mexican government has notoriously encouraged these raids.

Iron Industry of the Northwest.

The following facts, from the quarterly report of the National Association of Bar-iron Manufacturers, show more clearly than any other comparison the progress of the iron industry in the Northwest, under a moderately protective tariff, during the last decade.

The census of 1860 gives a total of 76 blast furnaces located in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, and 24 rail, bar, sheet, and boiler-plate mills, with a capital of $3,870,000, employing 2,804 hands, at a cost of $1,094,180, and producing 85,273 tons, of which 40,000 tons were rails. In 1870, three works alone in these States have invested more than the whole capital of 1860, employ 2,800 hands, at a cost of $1,556,000 in wages, and produce 100,000 tons of rails, 90,000 tons of pig, and 10,000 tons of bar and plate iron. The three great iron States of the Northwest, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, with a population of 2,700,000 souls in 1860, had but 13 furnaces, yielding 34,200 tons of iron. Now, two only of the furnaces built since, produce more iron per annum than the total product of these three States under free trade.

THE *Commercial Advertiser* draws an impressive moral from General Walker's latest census publication, relating to the comparative wealth of the States before and after the war. The true value of the country in 1850 was $7,000,000,000; in 1860, $16,000,000,000; and in 1870, $30,000,000,000. Of these amounts, the eleven States that went into the rebellion are credited with $2,286,000,000 in 1850; $5,200,000,000 in 1860; and $2,737,000,000 in 1870. Thus we see at the two earlier dates the rebellious states had nearly a third of the entire wealth of the Union, while in 1870 they had but one-eleventh.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and witnesses an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

HOW NOT TO DIE.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defence—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiously in neatest literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities, in fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of legitimate virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,
The finest and best preparation known.
Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

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TO BE READY JULY 1st.
THE STANDARD.
By L. O. Emerson, of Boston; and H. R. Palmer, of Chicago.
PRICE, $1.50.
As the previous works of these gentlemen have had very marked success in the East and in the West, the coming book cannot fail to be the SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Specimen pages sent (free) on application
Managers of SABBATH SCHOOLS are becoming more and more convinced that the beautiful SINGING BOOK
GLAD TIDINGS.
(Price 30 cts. paper, 35 cts. b'ds) is one of the very best books.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS,
For the Piano-forte, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Flute, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet, costing but 75 cents each, are but what are needed for cheap and attractive instruction books.
Charming Songs.
THE GATES AJAR. Thomas. 40.
The above Books and Piece, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON. NEW YORK.
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Wall Paper, 1872.
A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
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Wednesday, May 15, 1872,
Summer Millinery and Fancy Suits,
No. 48 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
MRS. M. CHRISTY.

Summer Opening.
C. BEGG would announce to her friends, in public and general, that she will open on SATURDAY, May 11th, at 173 Federal street, above the Diamond, a large stock of
PATTERNS, HATS, BONNETS,
and everything in the Millinery. my9:n92

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

SILKS! SILKS!
Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities. Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.

JAPANESE STRIPES,
Japanese Plaids,
Black Alpacas,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
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CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
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Gentlemen's Goods
FOR
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Gossamer, Gauze and Lisle Thread Shirts long and short sleeves.
Fine Angola Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Anglo-India Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Silk Shirts and Drawers—all grades.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
The Star Shirt, open back and front.
Fancy Percale, Cheviot and Dover Cloth Shirts.
An elegant assortment of Neck Wear.
New Spring and Summer Styles just out.

Plain, Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HALF HOSE.
Real and Imitation Balbriggan, Fancy and Plain Lisle and British at bargain prices.
Latest styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Dent and Alexandre Kids, Lisle and Silk Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Umbrellas, Suspenders, R. R. Bags, &c.
ALL AT
Very Lowest Prices.
Open on Saturday Evening till 8 o'clock.
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NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
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Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
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OFFER
Best Stock in the City
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NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
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Buyers are Invited to Call.
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TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
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DOLLY VARDEN
Skirts and Bustles,
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Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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Mammoth Stock
OF
BOTH THESE.
Unheard Of Prices,
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On Most Favorable Terms.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, May 13, 1872. }

There is nothing new worth much comment in local money matters to-day. The financial situation is about the same that it has been during the past ten days, some of the banks having all they desire and others troubled to keep up their reserve. The tendency is, however, as a general thing, to still greater ease. Gold, which fell back slightly yesterday afternoon, shows more animation to-day, and is again advancing, having closed at 14 premium. All that can be done to retard its upward flight appears to be unavailing, and the feeling that it will go still higher becomes more and more universal among our banking men.

The banking house of John Sime & Co., which suspended last year, is again on its feet. At the time of the suspension the affairs of the firm was put in the hands of the Sheriff, who discovered that its liabilities amounted to $225,000, and, to meet this large amount, $60,000 in coin, and a lot of mining stock, the value of which then was so insignificant that hardly any account of it was taken at all, and yet the same shares of will cat, as it was called at the time, have wrought changes and done wonders that were never dreamed of. A large portion of exchequers was then worth about $5 a share. Pending a settlement of the bank's affairs, stocks were then kept locked up, and behold the results: On the day of sale, exchequer was sold at one hundred dollars per share, just twenty times the value it passed when the failure was announced. The other stocks of the bank have appreciated in an equally astounding manner, and, in consequence, the affairs of the broken bank are in as promising condition as in its palmiest days. On the first day of the sale a careful account of the cash showed $367,000, and the day of the last sale a further sum of $100,000 was realized, making the total assetts $467,000, and leaving $242,000 to the credit of the firm after paying all indebtedness, whereat their creditors, their friends, and the community of San Francisco rejoiceth greatly.

In local stocks, there is nothing doing worthy of report.

In regard to the eastern money markets, the Boston *Globe* of Saturday says: The easier feeling in monetary circles is evidently on the increase, and borrowers on demand are unanimous in declaring the rates lower and the amount of loanable funds largely increased. Banks that have been borrowers are paying off their indebtedness and are once more in position to discount paper, seven per cent. is perhaps a fair quotation of the asking price for call money, but round lots have been offered to-day by private capitalists at 6½, and where balances were loaned at the close of business (3 P.M.) in several instances, the rate was 6 per cent.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: Money continues easy in the local market and speculation in grain active. In the latter the bulls have it all their own way, and for the present there is no telling where they will stop running up prices. It would seem that if high prices would bring grain forward from the country the present ones ought to have that effect, but there are no indications of any such movement yet. One of the first symptoms of an increased movement of grain would be a demand from the country banks for currency, but inquiry of the banks on that point shows that there is scarcely any currency going to the grain raising districts, and the great bulk of what is being sent out goes to the lumber regions of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, and some small amounts to Central Illinois, probably to pay for cattle. From other parts of the country the banks ordering remittance of New York exchange to supply the demand of the merchants in their vicinity to pay New York debts.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, nor. Wood street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20— 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113½	113¾
" 1865	114¼	113¾
" 1865 new	115¾	115¾
" 1867	116¼	116¼
" 1868	116¼	116¼
10-40s	110½	110½
Currency 6's	116¾	116¼
Gold	113¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	97¾
Do Scrip	92¾	92¼
Erie	70	68¾
Harlem	129¼	126
Fort Wayne	90¼	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	93
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago & N. W	77	—
Wabash	76¾	—
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¼	49¼
Pacific Mail	80¾	85½
West. Union Telegraph	76	—
Adams Express	98¼	98¼
American Express	74½	74¾
U. S. Express	79	79¾
Wells, Fargo	85	86
Penna. Central	57¾	58
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57¾
Reading R. R.	59¼	59¾
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41	41
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94	95
Lehigh Valley R. R	59	—

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113¾
U. S. 10-40s	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113¾
5-20 Jan & Jy '67	116¾

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

Gold has been strong on a sensational rumor of the uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the supplementary treaty, opening at 113½, and closing at 1148/113¾. Loans were from 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying, and 3-16 to 1-64 for use. Clearances $69,000,000. Exports to-day $700,000. Engagements for to-morrow $750,000. Treasury disbursements $575,000. Governments strong at the close. Stocks active, the most noticeable feature being a rapid advance in Pacific Mail, in which, as in all active stocks where short interest is very large, the share rise is attributed to a partial covering of shorts, and contest for election. Panama sold up to 123½c. Rock Island were next in activity. The remainder of the list was dull and steady until near the close, when it became steady, and sold off from ½ to 1½ per cent. compared with opening prices. The market closed dull. Money was more active in the morning at 6@7, but before the close of bank hours it was offered at 6. In State bonds Tennessee and Missouri were strong and active; others dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 118½; 5-20s of '62, 113¼; do '64, 113¼; do '65, 113¾; do new, 115¼; do '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¼; 10-40s, 111¼; currency, 6s, 116⅝; new 5s, 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 99¾; Tennessee, old, 70⅝; do new, 71; Virginia new, 59; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 26; do new 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 40¾; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 86; American Merchants Union do, 74¾; United States do, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 86¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 92; Erie, 68¾; do preferred, 82¾; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 110¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 75; do preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 112; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred 79¾; Wabash, 75½; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 90; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 48; C., C. & C., 91½; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 36¾; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, May 14, 1872. }

ASHES—Unchanged. Common Soda, 5¾@6; nitrate, 5; refined, 6¼@7; pearls, 11.

APPLES—We can report sales, mostly in small lots, at $4 to $5 for common to fair, and $6.50 to $7 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, but with increased receipts and offerings, prices are weak and lower; we can report sales to day at 20 to 25c for fair to choice solid packed—decline of 5cts per lb. within the past few days.

BICOM CORN—Is generally reported very dull, but prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote nominally at 5 to 6cts per lb., as to quality.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and the arrivals continue liberal, but prices are maintained. We continue to quote Dairy at 12 to 15, and Goshen at 15 to 16c.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade is always light at this season of the year, and this year is no exception; however, as noted in our last report, the market is firmer in sympathy with crude.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to 27 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@7,00 according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2,00 to $2,75; Caleined Plaster $4,00; Cloveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull; Shoulders 4¼ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7¼ to 7½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches weak and drooping and the offerings are unusually large; halves may be quoted at 9 to 9¼ cts; mixed 7½ to 8c, and quarters at 6 to 6½. Apples in steady demand, and the supply light. Plums market is very much reduced; we continue to quote at 8 to 10c, according to quality; Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 26 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—With continued liberal receipts, and a supply in excess of the wants of the demand, the market is weak, though prices are not quotably lower; 15 seemed to be regared to-day as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed Stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Continues to exhibit a fair degree of animation, and prices are strong though unchanged. We quote to the jobbing way, at $8,50 to $9,25 for good to choice Spring wheat, and $9,50 to $10 for Winter wheat. All the leading markets were weaker on Monday, and it is possible that a reaction is near at hand. We hear but little in regard to flour, except probable, and if the rains which have prevailed in the northwest, within the past week, should become general, an average yield of wheat will be secured.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, and, with a steady milling demand, prices are strong but unchanged. Corn continue to quote at $2.10 to $2.15 for good to choice red, and 3 to 5 cts more for white. It is scarcely possible that these prices can be maintained much longer; and those farmers and others who still hold their wheat in expectation of realizing of still higher prices will doubtless be disappointed. Oats firm, and, with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, prices are strong and higher; we are reported sales to-day, at 54 to 55, in the elevator. Shelled Corn is somewhat ex cited, and, with an increased demand and reduced stocks, prices are higher; we now quote at 63 to 67 for mixed, and 68 to 70 for prime yellow; a few days since it was dull at 60@62 cts. We hear but little in regard to Rye, except in a jobbing way. Rye—there is very little offering, but then there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; may be fairly quoted at $1. Barley is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged at 75 to 80 for Spring and 90 to 95 for Fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee, as stated in our last report, is firmer, and an immediate advance in prices, judging from present indications, is probable. However, some dealers are indisposed to regard the firmness as justified by a bona fide movement by importers and other large holders; while others seem to think that it is legitimate, and, while admitting that the supply in first hands is unusually heavy, they point to the fact that stocks in the hands of jobbers all over the country are unusually light. Sugars are also firmer, and choice New Orleans Molasses are scarce and higher.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11½; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23½@24; Prime, 22¾ @23; Good, 22; Fair, 21¾; Ordinary, 20. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 75; Prime, 70; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Maxwayer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 35; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Baled sold on the wharf to-day at $27 to $30, as to quality. The market is firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, but there will be no material improvement in prices until the demand becomes more active.

HOMINY—Is unchanged at $4,50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS—No. 1, extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80 and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unsalable, are weak and lower; sales, at 65 to 70 for fair to good, and 75 to 78 for prime Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¾@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 8cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed shoulders, 7½cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14¾. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham sausig, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is still some inquiry for both Clover and Timothy seeds, and we can report sales in small lots at $6,25 to $6,50 for the former, and $3,25 to $3,50 for latter. Flaxseed $1,90 and scarce.

TALLOW—Rough 8¼@8½cts

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 89 to 90.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, May 14, 1872. }

Trade continues very quiet, and there is but little prospect of an early improvement. The refining interest is in a very unsatisfactory condition, in consequence of the high price of crude, as compared with refined; there is no margin at present prices, and this accounts for the very limited volume of business. In the present condition of affairs, refiners are unable to make a move one way or the other. It is true, there is considerable inquiry for refined, but there is no money for the refiner at the prices bid; and on the other hand, refiners are unable to pay present prices for crude; in a word, their hands are tied, as they are unable to buy the one or sell the other. We understand that a movement is on foot to place the refining business on a more satisfactory and substantial basis, and that something must be done, is evident, and the sooner the better.

In regard to prices, there is little or no change, as compared with yesterday. Crude, at Parker, was quoted at 83,95 to 84 per bbl. Refined was quiet and unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. T. R. R.
May 13, 1872.

L. Irwin & Co., 302 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philad.

John Spear & Co., 112 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philada.

Vesta O W., 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philada.

Brann Wagner, 250, Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 58 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wormser, M & Co., 150 bbls to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 156 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 156 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 356 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total.....2740

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W, acct. of R. Jennings.....450
National O W, acct. Paine & A.....80
Crystal O W, F Hutchinson.....468
Citizens' O W, acct. P Hutchinson.....542
Eagle O W, acct, B S Duncan.....314
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....402
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell.....2828
Total.....5144

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal, 10 Byers, McC & Co.....2
G W Hallman.....5 Coleman, Eahm & Co. 5
Wm Rea.....2 Wm Smith.....3
Heed, B, T & Co.....8 Brown & Co.....3
Lewis, O & P.....2
Total.....31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Moorhead.....m 2 Nimick & Co.....m. 4
High Bail Co.....2 Moorhead & Co.....1
Union Mills.....5
Total.....12

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co..9 J Moorhead.....3
J Woods, Son & Co..1
Total.....13

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co.....4 Anderson & W.....b. 9

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Flour firm; superfine $6,00@6,75; extra $7,00@7,75. Rye $1,00. Wheat, red $1,50. Corn; yellow 75c; mixed Western 74@75c. Oats steady; 55@58c. Barley and malt unchanged. Crude petroleum; 17¼@17¾c. Whiskey quiet; 88@89c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 14—5 P. M.—Consols, money 92¾; account 93¾. American securities dat: 5-20's of '62, 89¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—5-20's of '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, May 14.—Rentes, 74f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11d. Wheat—California white 12s 10d@ 13s; red spring 11s 8d@12s; red winter 12s 6d.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton more active; sales 825 bales; middling upland 24¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $7,20@7,75; common to good extra $7,70@8,50; good to choice $8,25@9,20; white wheat western extra $9,20@10,60; St. Louis $9,00@13,75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 89@90½c. Wheat very dull; winter red western $2,09@2,10; white western $2,24. Rye dull; western in store $1,05. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn less active; western mixed 76@76¾c; buyer June 71c; sellers 72c. Oats scarce; western 55¾@58½c; Ohio 59@62c. Eggs dull, with western 14½@15½c. Hay firm; shipping $1,80@1,85. Coffee firm; Rio 14@17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 70@72c. Rice steady; 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24c. Turpentine dull; 50@56½c. Pork quiet; new mess $13,75; prime mess $11,00; new prime $12,00; mess May $13,75. Beef quiet; hams steady at 12¾@24c; tierce dull; prime $11@17; India $19@21. Cut meats more active; shoulders 5½@6c; hams 8¾@10c; middles more active; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Butter quiet; new 28@31c. Cheese dull; new 11@14c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Cattle; receipts 150, making the supply for the week, beginning on Sunday, 3,089, or 235 cars, against 288 for the same time last week; no sales; but few buyers, and sellers widely apart in their views; sales of 308 Illinois steers, 940 to 1,212 lbs, 26@6,50. Sheep; receipts none; total supply for the week thus far, 1,400, against 2,000 last week; market bare; sales of 129 clipped Ohio sheep, 97 lbs, $5,00. Hogs; receipts 1,500, making the supply thus far 7,100, against 8,700 last week; the market continues dull at last week's closing prices; sales of 561 Illinois, 178 to 198 lbs, at $4,20; 347 Indiana, 161 to 181 lbs, $4,20.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 14.—Beef cattle; receipts 279; supply light; sales; choice at $10@ 10,25; extra $9@9,50; first quality $7,25@8; second $6@7; third $5@5,50. Sheep and lambs; receipts 1,585; sales in lots at $4,75@6,75 each; extra $8@10,75; spring lambs $6@11. Veal calves $3@8,50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The dry goods trade is dull in all departments, and business is principally in orders from the interior; a moderate demand from both western city retailers, and important package inquiry, either for cotton or woolen fabrics. Prints have been selected more freely at 11½c, to which all makes have been reduced; plain cottons quiet, but steady, with no other change than a decline of ⅛ on Thorndyke B bleached to 14c. Colored cottons dull and unchanged. Print cloths have declined a fraction, and have been sold as low as 7⅝c for standards, though no regular quotation can be obtained under 7¾c for spots and 8@8¼c for contracts; quotations generally unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—Tobacco active and strong; lugs $7,30@8,00; leaf $8,25@8,75; medium to good $9@15. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 23½c. Flour high grades very firm and in fair demand; low grades quiet; extra family $7,50. Wheat nominal. Corn advanced to 60c with sales. Oats firm; prime sacked 48c. Rye quiet and firm at $1 from store. Barley quiet at 90c. Provisions in fair demand. Mess pork $12,75. Bacon, shoulders 8¼@8½c; clear sides 9¾@10c; sugar cured hams 12¾@13c. Lard 9¾@10c; orders ¼c higher. Whisky in fair demand at 84c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Flour firmer; double extra $7,50@7,75; low to choice treble $8,25@ 10,25. Corn firmer; mixed and yellow 73c; white 75c. Oats scarce; choice 65c. Molasses steady; prime to good fermenting 70@72½; good 55c. Whisky firmer; 80@94c. Coffee excited and firmer; fair to good 19¾@20¼c; prime 21@ 21½c. Others unchanged. Cotton firmer; sales of 3,000 bales; good ordinary 20½c; low middling 22c; middling 23c; receipts 444; exports to Liverpool 3,250; Bremen 998; stock 70,944.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Cotton steady; low middling 22½c. Flour dull and lower; family $8,25@9,50. Wheat dull and declined; red $2,05 @2,08. Corn firm and advanced; 58c. Rye firm; $1,07@1,08. Oats steady; 50c. Provisions Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork quiet; regular $13,60. Lard quiet; 8¾@8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾@7¼c; sides 6¾ @6¾@8¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs unchanged; $4,00@4,35; receipts 1,300. Whisky; 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour firm. Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring $1,43; spot $1,40¾, seller June. Corn dull, closing weak; No. 2 nuked 46c; spot 46½c, seller June; rejected at 43@44c. Oats firm; No. 2 38¾c; rejected 34½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 81c. Barley declined; No. 2 fall 60@65c. Whisky advanced 84½c. Mess pork dull and drooping; $13,45@13,60, spot and seller June. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 10c; amber Michigan $2,03; No. 2 red $2,00. Corn dull and declined 1@2c; high mixed 55c; low mixed 54½c; white 58c; no grade 54c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 47c; Ohio No. 2, 45½c; Michigan 47c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1,50; No. 2, $1,43; rejected, No. 2, 38¼c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 82c. Barley firm; No. 2, 70c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red winter $2,10. Corn firm and held at 60c. Oats firm; No. 2 49c. Petroleum refined firm at 12½@20c in car lots; 21@22c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and 2@7c lower; extra $1,38; No. 1, $2,12. Corn firm at 57c. Oats firm at 47½@48c for mixed.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Cotton firmer; low middling 23½c.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Cotton active; low middling 23½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 14.—3 pkgs furniture, Huntsman & Co; 100 bbls flour, Spear & Glenn, 1 car hay, Adams & Knox; 1 bbl eggs, S P Armstrong; 4 do do, W & J Carson; 1 car oats, Jesse Stewart; 300 bgs potatoes, Jas Caplis; 241 hides, 2 bbls tallow, Stuckrath & Co; 10 pails tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 30 bbls sizing, F W Gerdis; 50 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 1 car corn, Clark, Wilson & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., May 14.—25 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 20 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 45 do do, S M Kier & Co; 54 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 2 pkgs mdse, Harris'& Ewing; 20 pkgs starch, J A Renshw; 50 bxs cheese, Dilworth & Bro; 3 bbls tallow, Geo Hasley; 27 pkgshides, stimple & Day; 1 bf bbl whisky, Casey, Fogarty & Co; 58 bbls tar, Geo Oppenheimer; 1 car lumber, South Side P M; 5 cars railroad iron, I C R R Co; 1 do old iron, W A Lazier; 2 do lumber, S Hammond; 25 bbls oil, A Speer & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 14.—1 car shingles, Union P M; 1 do lumber, W W Bigdon & Co; 1 do g stones, F Alden; 100 bbls lime, Rippley & Co; 1 do do, J H Lyon & Co; 6 bxs chalk, J R Weldin; 1 bx mdse, Boyd & M; 10 bbls a butter, Woodworth & D; 5 bxs McQuiston & K; 11 bxs saws, Hubbard, L, B & Co; 1 bx mdse, G N Hoffstot; 5 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 30 casks lime, Hamilton & Colvin; 1 car pipe, H H Collins; 1 do oats, James Graham; 25 kgs o meal, Wait, L & Co; 15 do do, T C Jenkins; 10 do do, Rinehart & S; 152 sks corn, Hexd, C & Co; 5 cars oil cake, A A Worm cattle; 2 do do, B D Moore; 1 do rgs, McCullough, S & S; 64 bales hay, J Rose.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 14.—1 car corn, Schomaker & Co; 2 bbls oil, M A Jones; 30 do do, Reed Whitmore Wolf & Co; 64 steel skeins, Thos Hare & Son; 50 tes hams, E H Moye & Co; 190 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 70 bbls cement, 1 car corn, Laing & McKallip; 1 bbl bacon, Jas Mills & Son; 6 bbls whiskey, Hickey & Co; 1 do do, Gaither, Jas Callery & Co; 20 tres meat, Watt Sau & Co; 8 sks potatoes, 5 bbls eggs, H Riddle Son & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Vangorder & S; 2 sks flour, J H Patterson; 6 sks potatoes, H J McCracken Bro; 500 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 5 cars corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, Bricker & Co; 2 do hay, M F Herron; 25 bxs starch, Wincher & Hartman; 110 do do, Rinehart & S; 50 tres hams, E H Meyers; 2 cars corn, Keil & Ritchart.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 14.—10 bxs cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car s iron, Spang C & Co; 200 bbls flour, Watt Lang & Co; 200 do do, H F Judwig; 1 do do, Bryan & Clark; 2 do do, 2 do brandy, H W Beaumont; 5 do alcohol, G A Kelly; 25 do h wines, John Mc Cullough; 800 pails lard, E H Myers & Co; 150 do do, 15 cases do, R Owens; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car hay, A A Moore; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 200 do do, Houck Mc & Co; 1 car hay, M F Herron; 12 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 53 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 122 hides, Jas Callery; 40 sks flour, Reihn & Weiler; 1 car hay, H J House II & Co; 17 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 1 bbl bacon, Loh & Cooley; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 15 doz brooms, L J Blanchard. 5 tbs butter, Jas O'Brien, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx bacon, Houck Mc & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 14.—51 bales hay, Illig Hill; 2 bxs chickens, J J Pettit & Co; 250 hogs, G Hartraft; 300 do do, J C Wright; 20 bales hay, A S Carlisle.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, May 14.—912 gallons s wate, G A Hoffman; 17 bales hay, S R Patterson; 2 boxes bacon, Watt Lang & Co; 37 bales hay, W Welsh & Co; 19 bgs corn, W H Brown; 2000 ft lumber, owner.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 3 feet 3 inches in channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Business at the landing continues very dull.

The St. Johns, from St. Louis, is over due, with a cargo of iron ore.

There has not been a single arrival from below since the date of our last report. The Mollie Ebert, from St. Louis, is over due; she has doubtless been delayed by low water.

The Julia No. 2, departed for Zanesville, with an ever age trip.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed, as usual. She will arrive again on Thursday night, and leave for Brownsville on Friday morning.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale, who but recently returned from Cincinnati, represents that the feeling there among steamboatmen, against the Secretary of the Treasury, for using his influence to defeat the new steamboat law, as being exceedingly bitter.

The Bull, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Nashville forthwith. She is a light draft boat, and will not therefore be obliged to wait for more water.

The Lucy Bertram has not commenced to do anything as yet; she will have to lie over until there is more water.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Democrat*: There left St. Louis the following steamers for Benton, mainly with all the freight they carried: Mary McDonald, Capt. John T. Massie, April 2; Fontenelle, Captain John S. Shaw, April 9; Esperanza, Captain J. P. Dunlevy, April 15; E. H. Durfee, Captain William Coulson, April 16; Western, Captain S. B. Coulson, April 23; Katie P. Kountz, Captain Hiram Haney, May 2. The Nellie Peck was not here. She loaded at Sioux City and left on April 12 for Benton. The Sioux City loaded here for Sioux City on May 1, and left on April 11. All are more nearly interested in the Benton steamers feel considerable anxiety as to the speed of the respective boats, and as to which will gain the great distinction of being the first to arrive at Benton. On several of them are pilots who are straining every nerve and exhausting every method known to Upper Missouri navigation to earn the much coveted distinction. It seems to be conceded that St. Louis will never again be the place it was for loading steamers for Benton Sioux City and the railroads have the stong hand and know how to use it.

The Upper Mississippi is down to 4¼ feet above Lake Pepin to St. Paul, and about the same depth over the Rock Island and Keokuk Rapids. Lighters have to be used in navigating steamers above Keokuk, and none of the packets are able to make regular time, owing to shoal water. Dwights are aboundant at Dubuque and other points, and in excess tonnage, shippers being anxious to clear out their produce before the coming of low water and high freight tariffs.

—The barge sunk by the Bill Henderson last Saturday, striking the Clinton bridge, was named the Minnesota, and contained 7,340 bushels of wheat, all of which is a total loss. The barge was insured in the St. Paul Fire and Marine for $6,200, and in the N. W. National, of Milwaukee, for $2,000.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says rumors are afloat that a well known steamboat captain, engaged in the Southern trade, is soon to relinquish the honors of chief commander of a fine packet for the easy duties of editorial life. He proposes to enter the arena of politics. He has our heartfelt sympathies.

—The Commissioners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the improvement of the Ohio River, have united in calling for a meeting of the representatives of all the states interested, on the 26th of next month, at the Board of Trade Rooms in Cincinnati.

—The Quickstep and Arkansas Belle are carrying passengers from Cairo to Paducah for fifty cents, in a war waged either against the Jim Fisk or Florence Lee.

—The Lulu D. was sold last week by the U. S. Marshal, at New Orleans, to Messrs. Folney & Shelley. The price paid was $2,000.

—The John H. Groesbeck has laid up at Covington, near the Suspension Bridge, where she will await picnic engagements.

—Rates on freight from Louisville to New Orleans are quoted at 75c. on pork, and on tobacco and lard 50c.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer BRILL.
M. A. COX.....Commander.
Will leave as announced WEDNESDAY, May 15, 5 P.M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
mh8 BLACK & COLLINSWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious stern-wheel packet
JUNIATA.....CAPT. C. L. BRENNAN.
Will leave as above on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES FAIRMAN,
BLACK & COLLINSWOOD, Agents.
P. S.—The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.
apl6 C. L. BRENNAN.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The well built steamer
PETER DONALDSON.....Commander,
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and all points on the river. Returning will leave Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
mh22:tf R. P. PATTERSON, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SEXUAL DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECLINE, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, Medical Museum and Dispensary, which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This valuable work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive prompt attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh20:m09

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in this city by advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa, impotency, nocturnal emissions, sexual debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, constipation, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and

R SCHOOL BOOKS.

d Meeting—The Text Books Arithmetics and Geogra- d—A Close Vote on Others on of the Board.

thly meeting of the Central was held yesterday after- School building, the spe- decide upon the text books ding year

the roll it appeared that present.

the preceding meeting were

read a resolution from the structuring Mr. Joseph Hart- entative, to vote against any chool books.

of the City Superintendent, the Secretary, the verbal report of the committee and the Committee on Text ere presented, and each separately acted

The following are the reports:

REPORT OF TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.

Your Committee on Text Books report a list of text books for adoption in the High School and Common Schools. The list for the High School was selected by Professor Jillson, and, with a few additions, is the same as the list for last year. Your committee have made no change in the text books which have been in use in the Common Schools, they having given entire satisfaction. We have heard no complaints from parents or teachers during the past year in regard to the books.

THOMAS AIKEN,
JACOB AHL,
THOMAS MY. SHAW.

The following is the list reported by the committee:

Osgood's Primary Cards,
Osgood's Progressive Primer,
Osgood's Progressive Speller,
Osgood's Progressive First Reader,
Osgood's Progressive Second Reader,
Wilson's Third Intermediate Reader,
Osgood's Progressive Fourth Reader,
Wilson's Fourth Reader,
Osgood's Progressive Fifth Reader,
Dean's Primary Arithmetic,
Dean's Intellectual Arithmetic,
German Speller, by Wild,
German First & Second Reader by Anton Staum,
German and English Grammar by Adolph Krebs,
Dean's Intermediate Arithmetic,
Robinson's New Elementary Algebra,
Mitchell's New Primary Geography,
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography,
Mitchell's New Physical Geography,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Dictionaries,
Bartholomew's Drawing Cards.
Alden's Citizens' Manual.
The report was accepted.

REPORT OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is the report of Mr. George J. Luckey, the City Superintendent, for the month of April

ENROLLMENT.

Males ..... 4,750. Females ..... 4,167.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Males ..... 3,932. Females ..... 3,890.

This makes an average of 446 on the enrollment, and 211 on the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year. Accepted.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The Principal of the High School, Dr. B. C. Jillson, made the following report of the High School for the month of April:

ENROLLED.

Males ..... 135. Females 158

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Males ..... 122. Females 123

The Principal recommended that the examination of pupils for admission to the High School this year should be held on the 24th and 25th of June.

The report was accepted.

The recommendation of the Principal that the examination of candidates for the High School be held on the 24th and 25th of June next, was adopted.

Mr. Aughinbaugh, President of the Birmingham Board of Directors, was present and invited by motion to address the meeting. He said he had been requested by the directors of the South Side to attend this meeting and to state that in most instances the same books are now used there as are in use in this city. In view of the fact that after January next they would be under the supervision of the Central Board he was instructed to say that they favored a continuance of the books now in use. The gentlemen being called upon read a resolution passed by the directors of the South Side districts which they decided that in the matter of books they would act in harmony with the decision of the Central Board.

The text book report was then taken up *seriatim* and acted upon as reported below:

Mr. Hartman moved that Wilson's Primer cards be adopted instead of Osgood's, which was reported by the committee. The ayes and nays were taken, resulting in a tie vote—11 to 11.

Ayes.—Messrs. Craig, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwer, Praetsch, Rankin, Strain and Wilkinson—11.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Fleming, Hamilton, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Wilson and Young—11.

The motion was decided lost, and a motion on the original as reported by the committee was lost by the same vote.

Mr. Fleming suggested that perhaps the Board didn't want any cards.

Every separate motion for the adoption of Wilson's instead of Osgood's Readers was defeated by the same vote, 11 to 11.

Finding it impossible to come to any decision, Mr. Hartman, who had voted in favor of the Wilson Readers, moved that Osgood Readers, recommended by the committee, including the cards and primers, be adopted. Carried by 20 to 2.

Mr. Fleming thought that if Mr. Hartman had made such a motion an hour sooner it might have saved that much time.

Mr. Hartman moved the following substitutes for the Dean's arithmetics, which were recommended by committee: French's two lessons, French's elementary, French's common school, and French's mental arithmetics. Carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Craig, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Sims, Strain and Wilkinson—12.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Fleming, Hamilton, Nobbs, Shaw, Sterrit, Wilson and Young—11.

On motion Robinson's new Elementary Algebra was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made to adopt Guyot's Geographies instead of Mitchell's, now in use.

Mr. Aiken read an extract from Guyot's Geography, describing the city of Pittsburgh as being surrounded by low mountains, containing rich veins of iron, that it was the greatest market in the world for bituminous coal and petroleum. If you wish to teach your children such lies as these then accept Guyot's Geographies.

Mr. Hamilton thought that a great hubbub was made about the price of the new book when it didn't amount to much after all, and that by adopting Guyot's would be very little more expensive than using Mitchell's as with the two books instead of one would have to be bought.

Mr. Cohen said that he would vote aye because so instructed by his constituents.

Guyot's geographies were then adopted instead of Mitchell's by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Mitchell, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Strain, Wilkinson, and Young. Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Kehew, Nobbs, Shaw, Sterrett and Wilson.

A motion to adopt Greene's Grammar instead of Burtt's was lost by a vote of 14 to 8.

Mr. Shaw moved that all of the rest of the books recommended by the committee be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Craig moved that the High School list be adopted with the addition of Mitchell's Geography. Carried.

The Secretary then read a resolution presented by Mr. Aughinbaugh, requesting the Central Board to permit the children of the South Side to attend the High School, and that Mr. Luckey call the Common Schools of the South Side. Referred to the High School Committee.

Report of the High School Committee was then read, recommending that the Normal department be separate from the Academic, and also that two schools of training be established.

On motion adjourned.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the High School Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Sims, Craig, Kehan and McKever.

The following is the list of school books adopted:

Osgood's Primary Cards.
Osgood's Progressive Primer.
Osgood's Progressive Speller.
Osgood's Progressive First Reader.
Osgood's Progressive Second Reader.
Wilson's Third Intermediate Reader.
Osgood's Progressive Fourth Reader.
Wilson's Fourth Reader.
Osgood's Progressive Fifth Reader.
French's First Lessons in Arithematic.
French's Elementary Arithematic.
French's Common School Arithematic.
French's Mental Arithematic.
Robinson's New Elementary Algebra.
Guyot's Primary Geography.
Guyot's International Geography.
Guyot's Physical Geography.
Burtt's Practical English Grammar.
Lossing's Common School History of U. S.
Webster's Dictionaries.
Bartholomew's Drawing Cards.
Alden's Citizen's Manual.
German Speller by Wild, German, First and Second Readers by Anton Straum.
German and English Grammar by Adolph Krebs.

The High School Text Books remain the same with the addition of Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography.

Emancipation and Enfranchisement Celebration.

The colored citizens of Allegheny county have at length definitely fixed on Tuesday, the 18th of June, as the day upon which they intend to celebrate their emancipation from bondage, and their enfranchisement, which gives them the rights and privileges possessed in common by all other citizens of the United States.

The *Fourth of July* which was selected by them two weeks ago, was abandoned, not because they did not wish to honor the glorious memories of that day, but because it was found impossible to mass together the colored people of this county, a majority of whom are engaged in such industrial avocations as will prevent of their turning out on the Fourth.

It is intended to divest the day and the occasion, so far as possible, of *political significance* and the friends of *liberty* of all parties and nationalities will be invited to participate in the festivities. A free dinner and addresses by eloquent speakers, in one of the parks near the city, will probably be one of the leading features of the day.

At the mass meeting held in Allegheny on Monday night, the following persons were chosen to serve on the Allegheny County Central Committee of thirty-two:

Pittsburgh—John Atkins, Edw. Bailey, D. W. Alward, Jacob C. Brown, Isaac Morton, F. J. Loudin, Granville Woodson, Robert W. Bell, Geo. Massey, Sr., Geo. W. Holloway.

Allegheny—S. A. Neale, Henry Douglass, Rev. J. W. Terry, Paul J. Caperton, W. H. Stockton, Thos. R. Rowland, John W. Jenkins.

Birmingham—H. Jackson, Emanuel Harris, Robt. Jackson, Oliver Adams.

East Liberty—Paul Carton, John Scott.

Sewickley—John Howard, W. Warfield.

McLure—John Wilson.

Elizabeth—Dr. A. M. Rice, Alfred Catlin, W. H. Strothers.

Coulterville—Alex. Kelley.

Mansfield—Wm. Fleming.

Monongahela—Beverly Adams.

The above committee are notified to assemble in Zion Baptist Church, Allegheny, on Thursday evening at eight o'clock, to adopt measures for the organizing of clubs in Allegheny county; also to make arrangements for the celebration, which will be submitted for the approval of a mass meeting, which will convene in Franklin street school-house, Pittsburgh, next Monday evening.

An New Firm in an Old Stand.

Messrs. A. M. Woodworth and Woodworth & Co., have organized a new co-partnership under the firm name of A. M. Woodworth & Co., and have taken the extensive stores lately occupied by Mr. T. F. Grubbs, Nos. 217 and 219 Federal street, Allegheny City, a few doors north of North Avenue, where they will this day open an entire new and extensive stock of groceries comprising Java Rio, Porto Rico, and Laguira coffee, tea of all grades and varieties of green and black, including special selections of Japan and London breakfast teas of choicest qualities. Sugar of all grades and qualities. Spices of every name, and a general and complete stock of every thing kept in a first-class family grocery store, including also every description of Farmers and gardeners produce.

This store is located in the midst of a very large population in the Fifth Ward, and to that section of the city will prove a great public convenience. Messrs. Woodworth & Co are determined to establish a good claim on the custom of these people by keeping a first-class store, good goods and everything needed, by selling at the very lowest figures, buying and selling exclusively for cash, and by careful and polite attention to their customers, whether man, woman or child or servant, all honors deserved and we doubt not will receive liberal encouragement.

American Bank.

The Stockholders of the American Bank held their annual meeting at their Banking house, No 80 Fourth avenue, yesterday, when the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected:

John Floyd, President.	Wm. Floyd, Cashier.
William. T. Shannon.	Archibald Wallace.
John M. Murthand.	Charles B. Leech.
Thomas M. Marshall.	James W. Arrott.
James D. Kelley.	

The Cashier, Wm. Floyd, Esq., read the annual statement, which showed the Institution, as usual, to be in a healthy and flourishing condition, and was pronounced highly satisfactory by the stockholders.

On motion of H. J. Murdoch, Esq., seconded by Wm. T. Shannon, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are due, and they are hereby given to our worthy and excellent President, John Floyd, Esq., and our faithful Cashier, Wm. Floyd, Esq., for the able, efficient and successful manner in which they have managed the American Bank ever since it was organized.

This resolution elicited remarks from different stockholders, highly commendatory of the worth, eminent titles and financial ability of the distinguished President, John Floyd, Esq., all of which he richly merited.

Orangeism.

The Orangemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city will parade on July 12th, 1872, in commemoration of the great deliverer of Protestantism in the mother country, William Henry, Prince of Orange, and we invite all other societies who are favorable to the Protestant cause to parade with us on that day. Those who are favorable and parade with us will please appoint a committee to meet with a committee of our order at Redmen's Hall, *Diamond* building, on Monday evening, May 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

We deny emphatically that we are a foreign society. We support the Government of whatever country God may, in his own wise purvernment of that country supports and maintains religious freedom to all.

Our obligations have been published in the papers of this city heretofore, and we are willing to give a copy of it whehever demanded, and we hope soon to be able to obtain some citizen to explain the principles of our institution to the Protestant citizens of this city, of which due notice will be given.

By order of Committee on Parade.

Found Dead.

Early yesterday the body of an unknown man was found on the track of the Pan Handle railroad near the east end of the tunnel under the city, in a horribly mangled condition, giving evidence of having been run over by a train. Ten dollars in money, with several papers, were found upon his body, but nothing that threw any light upon his identity. Coroner West empanneled a jury yesterday morning, but soon adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon, when the engineer and emlyoyees of the fast train which, it is supposed, ran over the deceased, will be in the city, and will be examined.

If You Want a stylish spring suit and are not disposed to pay exorbitant prices you can easily supply your needs and consult your purse too by calling at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, Howard's Block, 95 Smithfield street. Everything about the establishment is fresh and good and the Superintendent, Mr. Passiter, will guarantee the goods to be as represented, you cannot get better goods or cheaper rates in the city.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mr. Dochterman, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; George Marshall, Emlenton, Pa., 3c; Dr. John A. Hunter, Leechburg, Pa.; 3c; Henderson Bros., Bowling Green, N. Y., 6c; Fred. Ringhoff, Sioux City, Iowa, 3c.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

BREVIITES.

THE Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, at which the bonds of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank and the German Savings Bank were approved as city depositories.

FOR want of space in to-day's issue we regret the omission of Miss S. B. Nichol's composition entitled "Salutatory" which was read yesterday as a part of the exercises of the Protestants Orphans Asylum.

THE following directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank were elected yesterday: Louis Kim, J. W. Craig, W. P. Weyinen, Daniel Kinzer, J. A. Kaercher, Emil Poerstel, D. M. Armor, G. H. Meyer, and H. E. White.

THE following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street: Citizens National Bank, $70.50; Allegheny National Bank, $70; Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, $10.

REV. J. G. BROWN will deliver a lecture at Library Hall, on Thursday evening, on behalf of the Ladies Society for the care of deaf and dumb children. Tickets fifty cents. This interesting charity should receive the encouragement which its importance deserves.

MR. WM. ADAMS, of Findlay township, Allegheny county, renewed his subscription to the GAZETTE yesterday, having been a constant patron for more than forty years. He confesses his attachment to the course and character of the paper, and says he cannot do without it.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Mount Washington Councils, held on Tuesday, it was resolved to call a mass-meeting of the citizens, to be held on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration such plans as may be submitted for providing a permanent and sufficient supply of wholesome water.

AT a regular meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Saving Bank of Pittsburgh, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James M. Cooper, Abraham Lauffman, James Nimick, Simon Brahm, A. L. Robinson, Adams Getty, W. D. Cooper, L. Weiderhold, Joseph Fleming.

A MAN named Joseph Drexell was driving along Federal street opposite the Market House, Allegheny, last evening, in a spring wagon, when his horse became very unruly, kicking against the wagon and injuring Drexel slightly. The horse then started to run, but broke loose from the wagon before he had gone very far.

THE committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, met at the St. Charles hotel yesterday; Hon. A. A. Purman, of Waynesburg, acting as president, Dr. Shallenberger as secretary, and Dr. Donnolly as umpire. There were four applicants, of whom one resigned before the examination commenced. Horace F. Brown, of Rochester, was the successful candidate. The others lacking mental capacity only, were invited to try again next year.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

The Council of the borough of East Birmingham met in general session last night. Minutes of last special meeting read and accepted.

The members present were Messrs. Brown, Eitemiller, Haberman, Ihmsen, Fischer, Kemler, Felker, Miller, Thornton, Wharton, Fox, Hahn, and Burgess Dressel in the Chair.

The action of the Burgess in appointing special policemen since the meeting of Council, was approved.

The consolidation resolutions presented at a former meeting, but not acted on, were laid on the table upon the motion of Mr. Eitelmiller.

Mr. Haiberman, of the Finance Committee, reported that there was a balance of $175.65 in the treasury after paying indebtedness. The Finance Committee were also notified that a bill for $210 was in legal hands for collection. He stated that another loan would have to be affected to meet the expenditures of the borough. Report accepted, and the Finance Committee be authorized to negotiate a loan to redeem the bonds of $2,100.

Mr. Eitemiller, of the Street Committee, reported as follows: That they have awarded the contract for paving Wharton street to Messrs. Keller & Co., and the Twentieth street sewer to Mr. Dennis Driscoll; that they have leased the lot on Sarah street, between Twenty first and Twenty-second, for a hog pond, at $1 per month as long as they desire; that they have examined the crossing of the P. V. & C. railroad track at Twenty-seventh street, and found it eighteen inches below the borough grade, and that they were notified by the resident of the road to adjust the matter, and that no answer had yet been received from him.

The Burgess stated that for extra duties the clerk's salary ought to be raised, and, upon the assurance that the clerks of other boroughs received extra compensation, it was moved and agreed that he should receive $50 extra.

The Burgess presented the following report for the board walk question, which was committed; 17; paid fines 50. Amount of fines received, $223. Costs received from persons committed, $74. Amount subject to treasurer's order, $149.

Police pay roll was then read, which ranged from 50 cents to $62.50 a piece, and amounted in the aggregated to $415. Report accepted and filed.

A petition from the police received, asking for an increase of pay. Mr. Eisemiller moved that the police be paid $2 per day, and the captain to get an increase in ratio to the standard of wages. Adopted.

Mr. Fox reported that the Lowry plugs on Carson street had been repaired.

Mr. Hahn, of the Wharf Committee reported that some repairs had been made, but it was not sufficient. He recommended that more be appropriated to that purpose. His recommendation was agreed to, and the Wharf Committee instructed to make the repairs.

Mr. Wharton presented a petition from Cunninghams & Ihmsen, praying for the right of way for a switch on Mary street. Referred to Street Committee.

On motion of Mr. Haberman the *Freiheits Freund* was elected one of the official papers of the borough.

Other business of minor importance was transacted, when the Council, on motion, adjourned.

A Short Lecture on 20-feet Lots that Won't Be Believed By Any of the Auctioneers Around Here.

One of the best things about a 20-foot lot is that it don't take much ground to make one.

This is particularly a good point when you are making them to sell.

Another point, from this point of view, is that you can make 'em any place at all, out of any kind of ground, in swamps, on top of the hill, up the hollow or on a point of rocks.

Fourthly, if they won't sell you can use the ground 10 or 15 years as a brickyard or a stone quarry, or a place to dump ash in, and the lots will be as good as ever, if not better, to sell, and if they are in the "City District" it won't cost the buyer one-tenth part as much to have 'em "graded" as if he bought them now. This, you see, is "a good thing all round."

But a 20 foot *town* lot in the "country" is the best thing out if you sell it right. The best time to sell a 20-foot lot in the "country" is the first time, when it is fresh and green—about as green as a man that expects to enjoy the beauties of a quiet country place, with a "yard" not big enough to furnish pasture for a Bantam chicken, with a log pen at one side of the cottage, a cow stable at the other, and a row of shanties at the other side of the "FORTY" foot street, or one or two imagines that a grassy meadow will be equally delightful when thus improved.

If they stand "pretty much on end" you can recommend them for grapes in perfect confidence that they will never prove "sour grapes" for those who don't buy them.

There is "lots" of chances just now to get a "20-foot lot" in many delightful country places, but you need not be in hurry to get one. It is likely there will be a good many left that you can get one at any time; and, besides, if reports from some recent excursions be true, the prices will get smaller or the lots will get larger.

On the whole, if you ain't very busy, go to all the excursions, eat all the lunches, but when it comes to buying a 20-footer, "Don't you do it." Don't be in a hurry when you have plenty of time. If you want to go to the country, wait till the lots get about three times as big as they are now—it won't be long.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch! But if you want to see how rapidly and noiselessly it can be done, without skipping a stitch, call at the "Domestic" Sewing Machine office, No. 20 Sixth street.

The American.

Why, when one is purchasing an article for every day use, should not that article be the very best adapted to the every day requirements that will be expected of it? And what part of family sewing can there be that requires more constant attention, and, at the same time, is so difficult of proper manipulation under the fingers of the seamstress, as that of the button hole? A little thing, and yet, Oh! how worrying. And just here is one of the great beauties—and *the* advantage possessed over other machines—of the American Button Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine. The neatness, durability and absolute perfection of the work done by this complete machine is a wonder to behold, and an absolute delight to the class most interested in such matters—the ladies. General agency, Liberty, near Market street.

Diogenes, With His Lantern.

Searched the streets of Athens at midday for a "man." But if you would find a "King" among the Sewing Machines, call at the office of the "DOMESTIC," No. 20 Sixth street.

The "Cook House," at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been leased by the brothers John and B. C. Avery, who will be assisted by Mr. C. B. Avery. Messrs. B. C and C. B. Avery are very favorably known in this city as connected for some time past with the excellent management of the Central Hotel, now so flourishing in this city. They are gentlemen in every sense of the word, polite, attentive and courteous, deservedly popular with the people, and by large experience "know how to keep a hotel." The Cook House, situate in the beautiful city of Ann Arbor, the Athens of the west, is a spacious building and in the keeping of the Messrs. Avery, we are sure will be a well kept and favorite hostelry with travellers. We advise Pittsburghers who travel that way to bear in mind this our testimony, and test its truth by giving them a call at the Cook House.

Ladies' and children's gauze and gossamer summer merino underwear, all qualities, at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Citizens' Passenger Railway Passes those most desirable "Mowry lots," situated on Butler street 18th ward. Great auction sale on Wednesday and Saturday, May 15th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply at the office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

Buying a Sewing Machine,

Is a thing not to be done every day. Hence the folly of purchasing without looking at the "Domestic." You CANNOT judge which is the best without seeing the "Domestic." No. 20 Sixth street.

Next to a good square meal nothing contributes so much to man's physical comfort and happiness as a neat, well fitting suit of clothes. The man who has the satisfaction of knowing that his clothes look neat and respectable enjoys a calm serenity of mind which others can know nothing of. If you would enjoy that happiness, O reader, go at once to the clothing store of Messrs. Sutmeyer, Brother & Co., at the corner of South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny, and obtain a neatly fitting and elegant suit of clothes at a very cheap price.

Cheap Lace Curtains
At Roenigk & Gill's. 4t-w&s

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following ordinance was read in Common Councils on Monday and ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE.

To authorize the Mayor, for, and on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh, to enter into a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the public travel on and across the railroad of said company within the limits of said city, and to and from the Union Passenger Station of said company, may be made more secure by crossing certain streets above or below the grade of said railroad, and by the removal of certain side tracks, crossing the approach to the said station; and whereby increased facilities may be afforded for the receipt and shipment of the railroad traffic of said city.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the authority of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh: That the Mayor of said city be and is hereby authorized and directed, in the name and on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, to make and enter into the following contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company whereto and whereby the said city and the said company may be respectively bound, as follows:

Agreement made this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187—, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, of the first part, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the second part.

Whereas, by an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, to vacate streets and alleys in said city," it was provided as follows:

Third. That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh be, and are hereby granted full power and authority to make and enter into a contract or contracts with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, or either of them, or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, whereby public travel may be rendered more safe in said city, and the depot property of said companies or either of them may be enlarged and made to afford greater facilities for the receipt and shipment of merchandise, and the general comfort of the traveling public.

Section II. That said Councils, for the purpose of enabling said contract or contracts to be carried out, shall have and are hereby given authority to vacate and close up the whole or any portion of any streets or alleys in said city, and generally to do such acts and pass such ordinances as they deem expedient for the purposes aforesaid. Provided, however, that no street or alley or portion of the same, as aforesaid, shall be vacated or closed up unless the said companies or either of them, shall first acquire by purchase or otherwise the property fronting on both sides of the street or alley or such portions thereof that may be vacated or closed up.

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the said parties as follows:

First—That Ellsworth avenue, Shady Lane, and Roup street, and Thirty-third street, now open and crossing said railroad at grade, shall be crossed over said railroad by bridges of at least thirty feet in width, which bridges said company agree to construct in a good and substantial manner, of stone abutments, wing walls and wooden superstructure, the city hereby agreeing to re-locate Ellsworth avenue in such manner that the bridge hereby agreed to be constructed at right angles with said railroad, and to grade the approaches to each of said bridges. And, in order to give sufficient head room for the safe passage of engines and trains under the bridges crossing said railroad at Penn avenue, Shady Lane and Ellsworth avenue, the said company further agree to lower the present grade of said railroad three feet between a point at or near Station street and a point at or near Roup street.

Second—The said company agree to re-build in a good and substantial manner the bridges over said railroad at Penn avenue and Center avenue, with stone abutments, wing walls and with wooden or iron superstructure, as said company may elect; said bridges to be of at least thirty feet in width.

Third—Dallas and Fifth avenues shall pass under said railroad, the said city agreeing to make the necessary excavations and to build the necessary abutments of stone in a substantial manner and of sufficient strength to support the superstructure of said railroad. And for the purpose of better securing the safety of the trains and properly passing over said railroad at these points during the progress of such work, the same shall be done in accordance with the plans of the City Engineer, but under the supervision and direction of an engineer selected by said company. The said company agree to construct and maintain the superstructure over said avenues; and should columns be required for the support of the same between the tracks they shall be set so as to leave a road way for said avenues of twenty feet in width.

Fourth—That Lang avenue, Putnam street, Highland avenue, Negley avenue, when open for public travel, shall pass over said railroad by bridges of at least thirty feet in width, and sufficiently elevated to enable the safe passage of engines and trains under the same; the Company agreeing to construct said bridges in a good and substantial manner, of stone abutments, wing walls and wooden superstructure; it being agreed that Putnam street shall not be opened through the Stock Yard property of said company while the same may be necessary for the business purposes of the said company.

That Thirty-third street shall pass over the said railroad by a bridge at least thirty feet in width, and extending from the south line of the right of way of said railroad to the north line of Boundary street; said bridge to be of the width of Thirty-third street on the east side, thirty feet in width, extending along the north line of Boundary street until the grade of said street shall be reached—the grade of said approaches not to exceed ten feet in the hundred—the ground occupied by the approaches to be provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the said bridge to be constructed in a substantial manner by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and at their expense. The city agree to raise the grade of Boundary street, as is now contemplated by them, to at least eighteen feet above the present grade at the corner of Thirty-third and Boundary streets, and from that point to raise the grade of Boundary street eastward.

Fifth—Said company agrees at its own expense to widen Sassafras alley from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets, by widening the north side, by extending the same northwardly twenty-six feet, and said company agree to grade the same to conform to the grade of a bridge to be constructed by said company at Iron, of at least thirty feet in width, and bridge the same at Sassafras alley, about midway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets and to connect the said Sassafras alley with Brereton and Jones avenues by said bridge at a point about one hundred feet distant from the southerly line of Ferguson street; the said company agree to construct the necessary retaining walls on Sassafras alley, and the abutments and supports for said bridge.

Sixth—Upon the completion of said bridge connecting Sassafras alley and Brereton and Jones avenues, they agree to vacate Twenty-eighth (or Morton) street, from the southerly line of Sassafras alley to Ferguson street and also the following streets upon the plan of the city, chicken, with a log pen at one side of said cottage, a cow stable at the other, and a row of shanties at the other side of the "FORTY" foot street, or one or two imagines that a grassy meadow will be equally delightful when thus improved.

Seventh—The said city agree to and does here by vacate Washington street, from Liberty street to Fountain street, and Grant street from Liberty street to Seventh street, and all streets and alleys within the area of ground bounded by Liberty street, Seventh street, Cherry alley and the line of Grant street. The said company agreeing to construct on the line of Washington street, a substantial bridge of at least eight feet in width for foot passengers over the tracks and premises of said company to Liberty street—said bridge to have secure hand railings and steps to the sidewalk of Liberty street, and said Company further agree to lower their grade at expense to said city each time they have occasion to widen Cherry alley twenty feet, making said alley forty feet in width, and to widen Seventh street on the northwardly side thereof, between Cherry alley and Grant street, ten feet, and within one year or as much sooner as practicable to remove all rails from Liberty street crossing the approaches to the said Union Passenger Depot except the main tracks with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the main tracks now used from said station to Duquesne Depot, thus maintaining an avenue forty feet in width, entirely free from tracks excepting that of a City Passenger Railway, and extending from Cherry alley to the Union Depot.

Eighth—The said city agree to maintain the superstructure of all the said overhead bridges, as part of the public highways of said city, and the said company agree to maintain the abutments and supports thereof. And the said city further agree not to locate or open within the present or future limit of said city any street or public way which shall cross said railroad at grade.

Read and ordered to be printed in the official papers.

Negotiations Broken off.

Our Government at last it is said, has found it impossible to come to any reasonable terms with England in regard to the Alabama claims and has broken off negotiations, just as Leibler broke off all negotiations with rivals and branched out independently to sell trunks, valises, carpet sacks, &c., at less than any other dealer. Leibler will be found at 104 Wood street, where all who desire a good article, guaranteed to withstand the most vindictive attacks of veteran baggage smasher should call.

The Reason Why

Everybody that tries the "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine is pleased with it, because it is direct and easy in action, and stitches every thing from gossamer to sole leather. No. 20 Sixth street.

$10,000 to loan on commercial paper.
apl2 Cor. Wood street and Third avenue.

Spring Mattresses.

In which there are no "Secrets known only to ourselves," but are warranted equal to any in the market. Made to order at reasonable prices by Roenigk & Gill, of 61 Smithfield street. 4t-w&s

The Smallest Lot

In New Homestead is nearly a quarter acre, and the narrowest street is sixty feet wide. Thirty-eight daily trains stop at its stations.

New Goods! New Goods!!—A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6.50 to $7.50 each.
Address LIVINGSTON & Co.,
255 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF.

The Smallest Lot

In New Homestead is nearly a quarter acre, and the narrowest street is sixty feet wide. Thirty-eight daily trains stop at its stations.

THE COURTS.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Fairman Bros. vs. Dugan, a verdict of $5 was returned.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

Trial List for To-day.

204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
57. Patterson vs. Stewart, garn.
85. Harron vs. Nichols.
122. Routh vs. Fawcett et al.
124. Small vs. Palmer.
125. Mayner vs. Wirth.
127. Kalser for use vs. McCracken et al.
128. O'Hara et al. vs. Dilworth et al.
129. Rourk vs. Atwater et al.
131. Payton vs. Lantz.

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Christian Jeckel vs. the Directors of the Fifth ward School, Allegheny, action for damages for killing one son and injuring another, judgment for non suit was entered.

In the case of George T. Palmer & Co., vs. the Excelsior Oil Manufacturing Company, plaintiffs counsel moved the Court for a new trial.

Joseph S. Stewart vs. Robert M. Gibson, action for damages for breach of agreement. Verdict in favor of defendant.

M. Munhill & Co. vs. Cormick Loque. Action on book account. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

138 Kahn vs. Glaser's Executors.
125 Roedelheim vs. Roedelheim & Co.
197 (O. L.) Pennsylvania Railway Co. vs. Whiting & Co.
109 Dierbuck's executors vs. Cobman, Rahm & Co.
185 Grubbs' assignee vs. Nul, et. al.
184 Baum vs. Gerard F. and M. Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Lucky Furnace

Is on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and not far distant from the well known "Mowry lots," the great sale of which takes place on Wednesday and Saturday next, May 15 and 18, at P. M. Plans ready at the office of ——— Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Lace Curtains

Cleaned and finished equal to new by a new process, warranted not to shrink or injure the curtains.

Mattresses of all kinds cheap, at Roenigk & Gill's. 4t-w&s

Gents' superfine and superstout English cotton half hose, gents' summer merino and merino French half hose, gents' fine gossamer merino undershirts and drawers, gents' jean and linen drawers, gents' fine Lisle thread and Berlin gloves, gents' kid faced driving gloves, gents' fine Caster gloves. A large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
5t DEGELMAN & BLACK.

"Domestic Happiness,
Thou only bliss
of Paradise, that has survived the fall."

Among the many modern improvements promoting domestic happiness, the "Domestic" Sewing Machine has its place. No. 20 Sixth street.

Very Handsome

Striped and Plain Terrys and Reps, in new designs, for Curtains, and at low prices, at Roenigk & Gill's. 4t-w&s

Ice Pitchers.—A fine assortment of silver plated ice pitchers at Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

Homes! Homes!! Homes!!!

If you want a home, buy a lot in the "Mowry plan," and our word for it you will never regret it.

They are situated on Butler street, on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad.

Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15, at two o'clock P. M.

Plans can be seen at the new office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second street. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Horace Greeley doubtless expects to carry the country by a large majority. We think such a result very doubtful unless he buys his clothes at the popular establishment of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The crowds who have purchased suits at this establishment came away pleased with neat fitting and elegant suits, which give satisfaction in every particular.

Sapphire plated spoons and forks at Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

Elegant Tamboard Curtains
At Roenigk & Gill's. 4t-w&s

Invest

Your money in one of the "Mowry lots" situated on Butler street 18th ward. Great auction sale on May 15th, (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock P. M. Plans can be seen at new office of Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and Forty-second streets.

The Smallest Lot

In New Homestead is nearly a quarter acre, and the narrowest street is sixty feet wide. Thirty-eight daily trains stop at its stations.

Never Despair

Of getting a home when such lots as the celebrated "Mowry plan" are in the market. Great auction sale May 15 (Wednesday), at two o'clock P. M. Sill & Son, sole agents, corner Butler and Forty-second streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

Satisfy Yourself

In regard to the "Mowry lots." Don't take our word for it, but call and see for yourself. Plans now ready at the office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second street. Great auction sale on Wednesday, May 15th, at 2 P. M.

MARRIED:

EVANS—MCFARLAND—Friday evening, May 10, by Rev. E. E. swift, A. B. EVANS to KITTIE MCFARLAND, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ADAIR—On Tuesday morning, May 14th, HARRY EUGENE, infant son of Annie E. and the late William Adair, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 180 Manhattan street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Sleep on, sweet Harry,
Take the rest;
God called thee Home
He thought it best.

BARNES—On Tuesday morning, May 14, 1872, MARGARET W., wife of Eliza S. and the late Samuel Barnes, in his 20th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Bluff street, four doors from Grant street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th, at 2 o'clock.